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The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, beggar benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 135 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 40 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date About	Steamer.	Tons.	
16th Feb.	Nevralia	9082	
21st "	No Steamer	—	
28th "	Karmala	9053	
6th Mar.	Ivanza †	8695	
13th "	Khyber	8946	
9th "	Bromera	11540	Extra

† Conveying Troops.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About	Steamer.	Tons.	
14th February.	Dumera	6,414	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	
16th Feb.	Chakla	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
19th "	Lhasa	Kara 1 Direct.
15th "	Karagola	East South Africa.
17th "	Bariora	Karachi & Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage per P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure.
Shinyu Maru	S. Mori	8176	1st Feb	15th Feb.
Hikalyo Maru	K. Aoyama	9370	9th Feb.	16th Feb
Yeboshi Maru	M. Kimura	3054	14th Feb.	18th Feb.
Nagano Maru	S. Oya	8419	15th Feb	26th Feb.
Kinai Maru		8193	21st Feb.	3rd Mar.
*Yetsofu Maru	Y. Arakida	4141	28th Feb.	3rd Mar
Tenshin Maru	C Hideshima	4021	28th Feb.	10th Mar

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For Freight apply to:—

S. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Mint Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 468,90

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Wanking Maru	T. Mori	1st Feb.	15th Feb.	Japan
Peking Maru	K. Fujita	4th Feb.	18th Feb	Japan
Eiyuu Maru	K. Ueda	13th Feb	28rd Feb.	Japan
Yuki Maru	..	16th Feb.	25th Feb.	Japan
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	24th Feb.	10th Mar.	Japan
Tado Maru	S. Arai	2nd Mar	12th Mar.	Japan
Shingo Maru.	..	12th Mar.	23	Japan

For Freight apply to:—

M. HOMIYAMA,
Manager.

Mint Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital 2750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Bombay	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Mauritius
Colombo	Karachi	New York
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kalantan)	Penang
Galle		Rangoon
		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	15,50,000 0 0
Reserve Funds	15,25,000 0 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Karachi	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Gujrat	Lyallpur	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

G. AIKAWA.
Manager.

Post Box No. 87.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at this Bank.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 5,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 3,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 63,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Hingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hydgo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

F. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 37,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 7,039,940

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

London	Yokohama	Karenko
New York	Moji	Keelung
Shanghai	Amoy	Mukung
Hongkong	Canton	Tamsui
Singapore	Soochow	Shinchiku
Batavia	Hankow	Tokohan
Semarang	Kiukiang	Taman
Sourabaya	Swatow	Taikoo
Tokyo	Aka	Tamsui
Kobe	Giran	Towen
Osaka	Kagi	Bangkok

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

60, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,000
RESERVE FUND	64,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

W. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first Deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Comptroller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

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EAR & Co., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
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Fund invested at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

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Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to—

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MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy.

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Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
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According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Estd. 1897.

Head Office: 309 Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
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ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vim), (b) Safroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

OUR IDEAL—

Perfection produces Popularity

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.

HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HATS

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats, — — at Rs. 15/- each.
Georgette Hats, — — at " 15/- "
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats, at Rs. 20/- "
Vameshanta Hats, — at Rs. 10 & Rs 12/8 each

AHMED E ESAALI.

MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESSMAKER

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

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The man who purchases our Pills will be given AN ANNA STAMPED RECEIPT. After using 32 pills, if he does not find them effective, he is requested to send it back with his signature WITHIN A MONTH. We shall return the cost by M. O. We make this condition without any hesitation.

GULSHAN JOBAN HAIR OIL BOMBAY

Strength Giver ! Tonic ! !

(Curer of all diseases ! ! !

It makes the face rosy, creates new vigour in the body and brings activity with sweet sleep.

A day's trial will show its wonderful effect on :—Black-ache, Impurity of Blood, Cold, Consumption, Constipation, Hard at breathing, all kinds of Fevers, Piles, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia female ills and all skin diseases.

I phial of 32 pills Re. I
of 3 phials Rs. 2-10

V. P. Extra. Can be had everywhere.

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WORLD RENOWNED

Gandiv
Anti-Rheumatism
Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and all nerve ills.

Price per bottle, annas 8.
Literature sent on request.

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Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET.
Branch: Sitaram Bldgs, Crawford Market, BOMBAY

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Samples and quotations will be forwarded free on applications only to above-mentioned concerns.

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Merchants and Agents,
GRAND TRUNK ROAD, LAHORE
Branch Office :—"Anarkali Street, Lahore."
Telegraphic address :—"Chawlas, Lahore."

Structure Steel

	Rs. Per cwt.
Angles, Iron 1½ x 1½ x 3/16	— 2
Do. 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8..	20
Do. 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16 ..	20
Do. 4 x 4 x ½, ¼	20
Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16 ..	20
Round Bars 3/16 x 1/4	23
Steel plates 1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8 ..	28/30
Soft spelter .. — ..	36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 16 to 24ft. long	35/40
Galvanized pipes, various sizes ½" to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon	
Tool steel, Hexagon	

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No. 1 Apollo St., Rogay Building.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES. 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ⅓th prices. All kinds SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Glasses, viz., Glas Slides, TEST TUBES, bottle shape, in all capacities. Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds supplied. Prices below market rates. Terms solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
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BETTER THAN WAR

So far as your health and constitution are concerned? The war, while it lasted, called upon you to put forth all your energy, often resulting in a nervous breakdown, and forced you to irregular hours of diet, leading to disorders of the stomach, the only source of all our vitality. The war has now ended; but has peace brought with it the long-looked for rest? On the contrary you are asked to redouble your efforts in order to repair the ravages of a long war. It is not the old race over again as your already dilapidated condition is a handicap in itself. "Shall I bear the strain any longer?" is the question that suggests itself to you. It is, therefore, natural that you should be on the lookout for something that will not only restore the nervous system by rebuilding brain and nerve tissues, imparting health and vigour to the body thereby, but will likewise tone the digestive tract by giving the weakened stomach the physiological rest it needs so much. What will serve this double purpose better than ATLAS TONIC? the tonic and digestant, widely prescribed by the medical profession? "Atlas Tonic is a very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive systems and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results." (Sd.) M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.

Atlas Tonic is rightly termed THE PROP OF OLD AGE. It makes you your younger self again.

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Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Rings; Carburetter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes; Acetylene Generators; Electric Side, Head and Tail Lights; Master Vibrators; etc., etc., etc.

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THE
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This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only [13s. 4d.]

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1200 Chariots.

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Three Historic and One Modern.

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The Mighty Enchantress, whose Memory lives through Ages—and who swayed invincible Conquerors simply by her Womanly Wiles,

Is now Immortalised on the Screen by the Greatest of Cinema Directors William Fox.

Those who have seen any of Fox's Super-Productions—those who have seen, just for once, his 'Daughter of the Gods" will realise approximately what this sumptuous and magnificent marvellous spectacle can be like.

Next Saturday Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS (Bombay) will present

Theda Bara
AS
"Cleopatra"

A Gorgeous Film in Eight astounding Reels of unprecedented splendour and unrestrained expense.

More than 5,000 people have been engaged to add colour and light to the Photograph. So grit yourself up!

SOMETHING GRAND IS COMING !
Something unparalleled, unheard of, never attempted before.

"Cleopatra"

The William Fox version will startle—nay, stagger—Bombay.

COMING—COMING—NEXT SATURDAY
AT THE
West-End Cinema.
(New Charney Road.)

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To-day at 9-30 p.m.

T. Daniel Frawley
PRESENTS
The Frawley Company
In a Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes
To-day Monday 16th at 9-30 p. m.

"Fair and Warmer"
Auery Hopwood's gale and laughter

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m After 7 p. m. Booking for to-night's Attraction at the Theatre. Seats booked by Tel. No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

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LAST THREE EPISODES THIS WEEK!

4. **Deadwood Dick's Red Ally**
5. **Deadwood Dick foils Brigham Young**
6. **Deadwood Dick's Detective Pard**

Also An Interesting Comic Film.

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AS YOU SEE
The Concluding Chapters of the Patriotic Pathe Serial
WOLVES OF KULTUR
This Week at the Popular Picture Rendezvous.
THE MAJESTIC

You draw a breath of relief being assured that you were at least free from such hellish Machination.

Four Houses Daily. 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30.
Next Saturday The Great Sensational Masterpiece
The Circus of Death.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

Greand New Picture Bill.

To-day, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 6-30 p. m.

1 more American five reel drama

"As a Man Thinks."

Starring
LEAH BAIRD
The picture girl beautiful.

Why does society punish a faithless wife more severely than a faithless husband? This perplexing question of the double standard of morality is discussed and answered in this great play of modern life.

A Delightful Entertainment !
Beautiful Sceneries ! !
Five Plet ! ! !
Excellent Acting ! ! ! !

Prices: Rs. 1/8, Rs. 1/- Ans. 8, & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

Season Commencing Monday 23rd February at 9-30 p. m.

WALTER MAXWELL

has the honour to announce the return visit of

R. B. Salisbury
and his production of
"The Quaints"
In
"Pierrotland"

Direct from their extraordinary successful London Season The Mangement have been fortunate enough to secure the services of the following distinguished Artistes :—

Miss Dorothy James	Soubrette
Miss Hilda Denton	Soprano
Miss Eila Cameron	Danseuse
Miss Josephine Cantor	Siffleuse.
Mr. Ernest Scovell	Tenor
Mr. Grahame Doncaster	Baritone
Mr. Jack Strachy	Painist
and	
Mr. R. B. Salisbury	Comedian

GEORGE LESLIE,
Advance Manager.

Special Childrens Matinee on Saturday 28th at 5 p. m.

"The Quaints" were on Enormous success at the Royal Opera House Bombay in 1915.

Children's Welfare League.

Give your sympathy and support towards the welfare of the CHILDREN OF INDIA by attending the

Grand Fancy Dress
MASK & DOMINO
BALL

to be held at
THE TOWN HALL,
On Thursday, 19th Febuary,

Under the Patronage of Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd who have kindly consented to be present.

Tickets can be had at all Clubs and Gymkhanas, also at Messrs. ROSE & Co. LADY OR GENTLEMAN Rs. 15. each including refreshments.

It is hoped that dancers will, if possible, come in fancy dress. It is optional whether Masks and Dominoes are worn.

DANCING 9 30 UNMASK 11 O'CLOK.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
Ruffells Present
"Holy Orders"
BY
Marie Corelli

"THAT THE VISUALISATION"
of
"Holy Orders"
"may bring the true message of the Book "right home to the People, who know that "my heart is with them in all their joys "and sorrows, is the sincere wish of
Their faithful friend,
MARIE CORELLI.

IMPERIAL

The only picture Palace in Bombay Showing Pathe Super-Productions.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
TO-NIGHT ! ! !

Showing to-night another fine Pathe Photo play in four reels entitled

STARS OF GLORY
STARS OF GLORY
STARS OF GLORY

Featuring the famous French actress

DOLORIES CASSINELLI

Also showing

Pathe Gazette

The Fortune of Corinne (Two-part comic)

ANTELOPE HUNTING IN GAMBIA.

Time : 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m

HOUDINI
The Master Mystery
FOURTH WEEK
Shows at
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
THE
Globe Cinema
SANDHURST ROAD.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from members of Parliament, and other Europeans, on the Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI DIABETES, Rs. 15 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINE, Rs. 12 per 8 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Danman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 6

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

FOUND.

FOUND—A PROMISSORY NOTE, dated 30th December, 1919, for Rs. 2,500, and a Letter of Deposit of Shares of the Reliance Motor Works, Ltd., both in favour of Ramdas Lakhmidas. Apply to Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA and DIVAN, Solicitors, Medows Street, Fort. 8619

EDUCATIONAL.

SUNDAY SHORTHAND CLASS. 1 to 4 p.m. DUTTON 24 HOUR SHORTHAND COLLEGE, Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay. 8673

HARMONIUM.—Scientific Tuition will be given in Hindi, Marathi and Gujrathi. Apply to Mr. ATHALE, ZOOBOO OART, CHAWL 8, Thakurdwar. 8652

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Additional experienced GRADUATE for Tutorial High School Ahmedabad, starting salary according to qualifications. Prospects at least Rs. 250. Apply to MANAGER. 8450

WANTED—An energetic and well-up in CORRESPONDENCE SECRETARY. Pay Rs. 125. Apply with testimonials to the BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION, Shroff Bazar. 8618

WANTED.—An ACCOUNTS CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 54, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8577

WANTED—Young intelligent Parsis, having good knowledge of English, for shop and general work. Apply in person Messrs. KARANJIA & CO., LD., Hornby Road. 8518

WANTED—A GRADUATE TEACHER and a SANSCRIT TEACHER for the Proprietary and F. H. School, Grant Road. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL. 8654

WANTED—UNDERGRADUATES, Salary Rs. 45 by 5—75. Apply in own handwriting Box No. 74, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8696

WANTED—An experienced CORRESPONDENCE CLERK with good knowledge of English. Good handwriting essential. Apply Box No. 72, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8691

WANTED by a Persian Firm an experienced ASSISTANT knowning Gujerati and English Accounts well up in correspondence and commercial line. Apply with testimonials stating salary to Box No. 55, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8605

WANTED—Two TYPISTS (One Shorthand), one TIMEKEEPER, One ACCOUNTS CLERK. Previous experience essential. Apply in writing to Messrs. THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road. 8672

WANTED for 114th—Mahrattas, Mesopotmia, competent School Master, able to teach English and Mahrathi. Must enlist. Pay and allowance Rs. 42 per month plus clothing and rations. Apply to:—Quarter Master Depot 114th. Mahrattas Belgaum. 8671

WANTED—An experienced CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANT, competent in Joint Stock Company's Accounts and Share work, to join immediately. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 125. Apply personally THE MILL MACHINERY & GENERAL STORES, LTD., Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road, Fort. 8606

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A general ASSISTANT for Dispensary and Laboratory work. A good knowledge of the English language essential. Pay according to qualifications. Apply immediately to the HONORARY SECRETARIES, League for Combating Venereal Diseases; 66, Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay. 8690

WANTED—MARINE ENGINEERS (Second Class Certificates) Parsi or Mahomedan required for Zanzibar Government Steamers. Starting salary Rs. 300 a month. Apply to Messrs. MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Bombay, for particulars as to allowances, pensions, leave, etc. 9708

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT of Revenue Survey for an Indian State in Gujrat, possessing knowledge and actual experience of survey and settlement work of all kinds, including Forest demarcation. Apply sharp with testimonials stating terms, age, birth place, caste previous service and qualifications to Box No. 39, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8494

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by a long experienced, first class Mech. Engineer, in Bombay, is serving in one of the largest Mills in Monsoon. Excellent references. Please write to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A YOUNG First Class HONOURS GRADUATE with Languages (English and Sanskrit) wants situation as tutor, teacher or Professor; can take up private classes. Apply to Box No. 67, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8651

A YOUNG PARSEE SALESMAN, experienced in Sundries, Alluminium-Ware, Umbrella-Goods, Glassware, Hardware, etc., wants an immediate ENGAGEMENT. Well influenced. Good business guaranteed. Please apply sharp to Box No. 60, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8626

WANTED.

WANTED—One COMPOUND CONDENSING or NON-CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE of 125 to 175 I. H. P. Write to Box No. 65, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8630

WANTED—HORSE and CARRIAGE, either Brougham or Victoria. Apply Box No. 73, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8695

AN Experienced Medical Practitioner requires a partner in practice. Hindu, resident of Bombay preferred. Please communicate with Box No. 70, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8686

WANTED—(1) PURCHASERS for Asbestos, Manganese, Refuse and No. 6 Mica. Apply with quotations, stating quantity required. (2) A MAN, fully knowing Export and Import business; and (3) For a Paper Mill, an expert in Paper Manufacture. Apply stating qualifications, etc., and salary required to Box No. 71, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8688

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MONEY ENGAGE—Wanted one or more Merchant who can engage rupees two lacs in a well profitable 50 per cent concern for particular. Apply Box No. 68, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8675

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—DENTAL OUTFITS, complete. Sufficient for two Dental Rooms, particulars from BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY, 25, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 8653

USE PARABAULDIN'S METAL POLISH Agents wanted. For rates and samples apply to PARABAULDIN & CO., Tribhuwan Road, Bombay, 4. 7820

ATHERAN HONEY, invaluable for Health, to be had in bottles and half bottles. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran. 7465

SHARE BROKERS—Gentlemen desirious to sell or purchase shares of the Cement and other limited companies Gwalior State will please apply to—TAYAL & CO., GWALIOR. 8631

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—One NOISELESS TYPEWRITTER in good working condition. Price Rs. 200. Apply Box No. 66, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8645

FOR SALE—One HUPMOBILE MOTOR CAR, No. 5050, 1915, model, 25 H. P. 5 seater, lately painted and throughly overhauled, with taxi meter, 4 new tyres and tubes. Apply sharp, to R. N. Pal 1, Top Floor, Billimoria's Building, Dammar Lane, Gamdevi, Bombay. 8627

FOR QUICK SALE.—Secondhand FORD CAR, 4 seater touring, recently overhauled by Ford Company. Rs. 2,200 or offer. Apply Box No. 57, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8614

FOR SALE—One Marshall's portable 25 N.H.P. STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER 120 lb pressure used three seasons. One Ransomes vertical steam frame saw, for cutting logs. One Cornish Boiler 7 N.H.P. 100 lbs pressure. DUTTS ENGINEERING STORES, Calicut, Malabar. 8524

YES you may come to us even if you want an ANNA DRAWING PENCIL. You will get the same service and courtesy as we extend to all our Patrons. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay M

FROM the very start it has been our pleasure may, our foremost duty to supply only first class goods of first class quality, and to render the most efficient service to our customers. Get your stationery from us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M & T

TO BE LET.

TO LET ON LEASE—OPEN GROUND 40 ft. by 20 ft., Tarwadi Lane, near Chowra Bazar, for garage, godown, workshop, etc. Apply B. H. MADAN, 663, Girgaon Road, Bombay. 8687

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Offices of the following Insurance Companies.

"THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE."

"THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LD."
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

"THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD."
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

"THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LD."
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

"THE TRITON INSURANCE CO., LD."
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

"THE IMPERIAL MARINE TRANSPORT & FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD."
(Incorporated in Japan.)

will be REMOVED to SORAB MANSION, MURZBAN ROAD, from MONDAY, the 16th instant.

K. H. McCORMACK,
for the Indian Cotton Co., Ltd.,
Managing Director.
Agents.

8683

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

THE TRANSFER DEPARTMENT of this Company will be OPENED to the Public from MONDAY, the 16th February, 1920. The transfer forms with documents of stamps will be accepted for transfer between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m. in the Registered Office of the Company.

GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & Co.,
Agents.

46-48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 8610

FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Officer Commanding 1st Advanced Repair Workshop M. T. Peshawar up to 15th March, 1920, for the purchase of nine secondhand Fiat 3 Ton Lorries, which are stored at the 1st Advanced Repair Workshops M. T. Peshawar.

Notification of Acceptence or Non acceptance of tenders will be made before 1st April, 1920.

Full particulars can be obtained and inspection of the Lorries arranged on application to Officer Commanding 1st Advanced Repair Workshop M. T. Peshawar. 8669

THE NATIONAL SPINNING WEAVING AND HOSIERY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the allotment letters have been posted and those who have not received them are requested to enquire at the Registered office of the company, 2nd floor, Sri Krishna Building Fort, Bombay. Such of the allotees who have not paid in their allotment money are requested to pay the same on or before the 28th instant, after which date interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged.

N. MAGANLAL & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 13th Feb., 1920. 8662

FOR SALE.

MESOPOTAMIA .....: River Craft.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a Sale will be held in Bombay on or about 19th February, 1920, of a number of Paddle Steamers, Stern Wheelers, Tugs, Steam and Motor Launches, Barges, etc. the Surplus Fleet of Rivercraft not now required by H. M. Government in Mesopotamia.

Prospective Buyers should apply for particulars of craft available for sale to

Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co
Nicol Road, Bombay.

Not earlier than 17th February, 1920. 8278

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—SHOPS and BLOCKS of Rooms in brand new Buildings at Poi Bovri, Parel, at the junction of Dadar Road and Bhoiwada Cross Road, opposite Poi Bovri Tramway Terminus, and two minutes walk from Elphinstone Road and Parel Stations. Blocks of Rooms for Hindus only. Apply Mr. GURU LAXMAN, at the premises. 8159

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTOR.

SEALED TENDER in Form F1 (Percentage rate) Superscribed "Tender for Drainage system" will be received by the undersigned up to 3 p.m., on 1st March, 1920, for the construction of the combined Drainage System for the King Edward Memorial Hospital and Head Quarters Police Lines at Sholapur.

2. The estimated cost of work is approximately Rs. 49,000.

3. The plans, estimates, specifications and conditions of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at Re. 1 from the Executive Engineer's office.

4. Every tender must be accompanied with Rs. 490 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which will be converted into security deposite. 5 per cent. will be deducted from all bills as security deposit till the sum of Rs. 2,450 is made up includng the earnest money converted into deposit.

5. The right is reserved of rejecting any tender without giving reasons.

(Sd.) H. B. PARIKH,
Executive Engineer,
Sholapur District.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Sholapur, 10th February, 1920. 8594

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETIN or the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of February 1920 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing as Extraordinary Resolutions, to the following effect, viz.:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that one or more persons to be named by the meeting be appointed liquidator or liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

2. That the draft agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its liquidators of the one part, and the Tata Mills Ltd. of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with the Tata Mills Ltd. in the terms of the said draft, and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they think expedient.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company Oriental Buildings Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of March 1920 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the abovementioned meeting, and of considering, and if thought fit confirming as Special Resolutions the abovementioned resolutions.

The draft agreement referred to in the second resolution will be open to inspection of the members at the registered office of the Company between 23rd and 26th instant during office hours.

By order of the Board.
(Sd.) K. M. COOPER.
Secretary.

Oriental Buildings,
Fort, Bombay,
The 14th day of February, 1920.

A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES, CALCUTTA.

The Allahabad Glass Works, Limited.

Authorised Capital - - - Rs. 24,00,000.

Divided into 8,000—7½ per cent Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each, and 1,60,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each, out of which Rs. 16,00,000 will be issued as follows:

80,000 Ordinary Shares payable as follows:—Rs. 2/- on Application, and Rs 5/- on Allotment, and the balance Rs. 3/- at call, and 8,000—7½ per cent Preference Shares payable as follows:—Rs. 5/- on Application, Rs. 45/- on Allotment, and the balance Rs. 50/ at call

Out of which 32,500 Ordinary and 4,000 Preference Shares, fully paid up, will be issued to the Vender, and the balance 47,500 Ordinary, and 4,000 Preference Shares are offered to the public for subscription.

DIRECTORS:

1. MR. H. O. PRYOR formerly of "Kakomi", Cawnpore, 5, Rawdon Street, Calcutta.
2. MR. NANDA LALL ROY of Messrs. N. L. Roy & Co., Stock and Share Brokers, Calcutta.
3. MR. KRISHNA CHANDRA DEY, Merchant, 7A, British Indian Street, Calcutta.
4. MR. K. B. DE, B.Sc. (Glas.), Engineer, 7A, British Indian Street, Calcutta. } ex-Officio.

AUDITORS:
MESSRS. VINEY & THURSTON, Lindlie Chambers, CALCUTTA.

BANKERS:
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., CALCUTTA.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. MORGAN & Co., CALCUTTA.

MANAGING AGENTS:
MESSRS. KHETTER MOHUN DEY & Co., CALCUTTA.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
7 A, BRITISH INDIAN STREET, CALCUTTA.

PROSPECTUS.

OBJECTS—

This Company has been formed for the objects set forth in the Memorandum of Association and, in particular, for acquiring, as a going concern, the business of the ALLAHABAD GLASS WORKS at Naini, E. I. Rly., District Allahabad, together with the lands, buildings, plant, machinery and the good-will, and conducting the business of Glass manufacture of all kinds on the most approved and modern lines.

The business was started some years back by the present Proprietor with one oldtype furnace for the manufacture of Lampware, Medicine Phials and Bottles. It has since grown and expanded and now has two modern type Furnaces of large capacity which can turn out Lampware, Chimneys, Globes of all kinds, Carboys, and Bottles of every description and specially for Wines, Beers, Whiskies, Chutneys, Medicines, Hair-oils, and Soda Water. It now employs from 600 to 700 men. The sales have increased with the production and there is always a ready market for all its manufactures.

Some Public Comments on these Works may be quoted here:—

Mr. Alfred Chatterton, F.C.G.G.I., C.I.E., the writer of the article on "The Manufacture of Glass in India" in the Industrial Hand-book, published by the Indian Munitions Board, writes of this factory as follows:—

"The largest and apparently the most successful glass works in India is situated at Naini, a few miles from Allahabad and close to the sand stones of Loghra. It may be interesting to compare the prices paid for raw materials at this factory with those paid by a recently established concern in Bombay. At Naini, saxd costs four annas a maund as compared with fifteen annas in Bombay; lime at Naini is Re. 1 per maund as compared with Rs. 2 in Bombay; soda ash at Naini is Rs. 9-6 per cwt. as compared with Rs. 9 in Bombay; whilst coal is Rs. 13 a ton at Naini as compared with Rs. 24 in Bombay. Add to these disadantages in respect of the cost of procuring raw materials, the addition al fact that the Bombay factory is fully exposed to the competition of imported glass, while the Naini factory is protected in the markets of Northern India by a railway lead of several hundred miles, and it is obvious, therefore, that the latter enjoys enormous advantages due to its location."

The 'Pioneer' of the 20th August 1919 gives an account of the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces to this Factory from which the following extracts are made:—

"The Allahabad Glass Works at Naini, which were recently visited by His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler, are interesting for a variety of reasons apart from the spectacle they present to the visitor. The enterprise could only have been started by one who was a firm believer in the Industrial Future of his country. The difficulties encountered and overcome make a truly inspiring story, and the future of the enterprise now that the corner has been turned, appears particularly bright. x x x x x the Proprietor fotnd himself beset with many difficulties. But steady persistence has justified his optimism. Workmen were trained, extensive plant laid down, new methods tried, mistakes rectified, and experience gained until to-day between 600 to 700 workmen are employed and the plant kept going night and day.

"For the last three years the medical services have absorbed practically the entire output of the factory, bottles varying in capacity from one ounce to 20 gallons have been urned out by the thousand. One Furnace alone—and there are three such—is capable of turning out from 30,000 to 33,000 bottles a day."

SITUATION—

The Works are situated about 100 yards from Naini Station on the main line of the E. I. Ry., in the District of Allahabad, and a Broad Gauge siding can be laid into the Works without any difficulty. As will be seen from Mr. Chattertons' remarks quoted above, the Works are very well situated as regards the raw materials and the distribution of manufactured goods. The quarries from which their sand supply is drawn are within 20 miles of Naini. Lime is also within easy reach, while there is an abundant supply of firewood and cheap local labour both skilled and unskilled.

BUILDINGS, PLANT, ETC.—

The Works cover an area of about 8 acres, and consist of two Glass Houses with modern type Furnaces, together with suitable Annealing Kilns, Stores and Packing Sheds, and Repairing Workshops. A third Furnace is now under construction and it is hoped to get the same ready for work by the end of January 1920. Suitable Machinery for blowing bottles and Air Compressors are already in the Works. A quarrying lease of extensive plots of sand bearing land has also been secured and there should be no dearth of this most important material for the manufacture of Glass.

LABOUR—

The chief difficulty experienced by Glass Factories in India has been the question of an adequate supply of labour for blowing glass This has been overcome in these works to a great extent by a long period of persistent training under European and Japanese Blowers and under the supervision of the Expert kindly lent by the Government. As the same course is still adhered to for training up apprentices, there should be no fear of any scarcity of Blowers in the future.

PURCHASE PRICE—

The business will be taken over by the Company as a going concern as from the 11th October 1919 for the sum of Rs. 12,51,000, payable by instalments extending over 6 months, and the Company will have the benefit of all profits realized from that date. The Vendor will take in payment of the purchase price 4,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each and 32,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each and the batance Rs. 5,26,000 in cash.

CAPITAL —

Allowing for an ample margin for working expenses, it is estimated that there will be no necessity at present to issue more than Rs. 16,00,000 out of the Company's authorised Capital of Rs. 24,00,000. The balance of Rs. 8,00,000 will be utilized at a future date for further machinery and enlargement of the Works.

The present issue consists of 80,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 20 each and 8,000 — 7½ per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each.

OUTTURN AND PROFITS—

At present the profits on the working of two furnaces is estimated at not less than Rs. 1,200 per day. This is capable of considerable expansion; but taking this as a conservative, estimate, the yearly profits, after allowing for all charges, may be calculated at Rs. 3,00,000 which should allow for a dividend to the Shareholders of at least 15 % on the issued Capital.

In addition to the expansion of the output and profits on the two furnaces mentioned above, a third furnace is almost completed and is expected to be working by the end of January 1920 when the output will be still further increased and the profits correspondingly augmented.

ALLOTMENT:—

The Company shall not proceed to allotment unless at least 25 per cent. of the Shares so offered have been subscribed for and the sums payable thereon on application have been paid and received by the Company. The estimated amount of preliminary expenses is Rs. 10,000. No promotion money has been or will be paid. The Directors are authorized to pay a brokerage not exceeding 2½ % on the sale of shares.

MANAGING AGENTS' REMUNERATION—

The Articles of Association provide that Messrs. Khetter Mohun Dey & Co., or their successors in business, shall be entitled to retain and continue in the office of the Managing Agents unless they voluntarily resign or be removed therefrom by an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a General Meeting to be convened for the express purpose, and of which meeting 12 calendar months' notice at least shall be given to each shareholder, and at which meeting not less than three fourths in number of the members of the Company entitled to vote shall be present in person or by proxy and not less than three-four ths of the paid up capital of the Company for the time being shall be represented.

The remuneration of the said Managing Agents shall be firstly, a commission at the rate of 10 per cent. on the net profits of the Company after deducting interest on Debentures or other loans but before taking anything to depreciation reserve or other special accounts, the said commission being paid half-yearly immediately after the audit of the Company's Accounts has been completed, and secondly, an office allowance of Rs. 1,500 per mensem payable monthly. In consideration of the said remuneration, the Managing Agents will provide suitable offices and office establishment but shall be entitled to charge and be paid for postage, stationery and the like expenses.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION—

The Articles of Association provide that the number of Directors shall not be less than two and more than five. The qualification of every Director shall be his holding not less than five hundred Ordinary Shares, either in his own name or jointly with any other person or persons, either beneficially or as a Trustee for any Company or person. Shares held in the name of the Managing Agents' firm shall qualify any Member or Assistant of such firm to act as a Director. Two of the members in Calcutta of the firm of Messrs. Khetter Mohun Dey & Co., so long as that firm are the Managing Agents of the Company, and such members are in Calcutta, or in the absence from Calcutta of all the members of that firm, two Assistants of theirs holding Powers of Attorney from the firm, as shall from time to time be appointed by that firm in that behalf, shall be two of the Directors and shall not be subject to retirement by rotation.

Each of the Directors until otherwise determined by a General Meeting shall receive out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration the sum of Rs. 30 per meeting. The Directors shall also receive a commission of 2½ per cent on the net yearly profits of the Company after deducting interest on Debentures or other loans but before taking anything to depreciation, reserve and other special accounts and before deducting the commission payable to the Managing Agents. Such commission shall be divided amongst the Directors for the time being equally or as they may determine.

AGREEMENTS—

The following Agreements have been or will be entered into by or on behalf of the Company:—

1. Agreement between Mr. Krishna Chandra Dey of the Managing Agents' firm and the Company whereby the former transfers to the Company all his rights under an Agreement between him and Mr. Jagmal Raja for the sale of the Allahabad Glass Works as a going concern.
2. Agreement between the Company and Messrs. Khetter Mohun Dey and Company under which the latter are appointed the Managing Agents.

Copies of the above contracts and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be inspected at the offices of the Managing Agents, or of Messrs. Morgan and Co., 1 Hastings Street, Calcutta, during business hours any day before the closing of the subscription list.

Except as above mentioned the Company has not issued any shares for a consideration other than cash.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association of this Company is printed in the fold of this Prospectus and forms part of it.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES—

Applications for shares should be made on the accompanying forms and forwarded to the Company's Bankers, The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, at Calcutta, together with a remittance of the amount payable on application.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on Allotment or Calls, and the balance, if any, will be returned.

Failure to pay, at the due date, any instalment on the shares allotted, will render the allotment liable to cancellation and all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Copies of the Prospectus and Application Forms for shares may be obtained from the Managing Agents and the Solicitor of the Company.

NANDA LALL ROY
KRISHNA CHANDRA DEY
HARRY OSWALD PRYOR
K. B. DE } Directors.

Dated the 7th day of January, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—CLERKS. Apply to REGISTRAR, High Court, Appellate Side. Salary Rs. 45. Kanarese-knowing preferred. 8710

LANDS FOR SALE AT DAHANU.

EXCELLENT VALUABLE OPEN LAND FOR SALE in Whole or in lots near Dahanu Railway Station. Just a minute's walk from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Dahanu.

Private offers as well tenders will be received by the undersigned till the 22nd day of February 1920.

Intending purchasers will be given all facilities to view the lands any time.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1920.

B. P. PHATAK, B.A., LL.B.,
High Court Pleader, Dahanu.

8705

NOTICE.

WITH REFERENCE to the notice published in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of Thursday, February 12th, 1920, over the signature of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Mahomedalli Mamooji, we are instructed by our client Mr. Shapoorji Dossabhoy Billimoria that he has not contracted to sell the concern known as the Industrial Cotton Manufacturing Co., to the said Mr. Mahomedally Mamooji as alleged in the notice, and our client and his partners are working the said concern as their own property as they have been hitherto doing.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1920.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Solicitors for Mr. Shapoorji Dossabhoy Billimoria.

8704

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LIMITED KALYAN.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Messrs. MOOLJI HARIDAS and S. NARANJI and Co., Agents of the above Mill, at the office, Henshaw Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY the 25th February, 1920, for the construction of the foundations upto ground level of the building of the above Mills, consisting of main block including Rope alley, Engine and Boiler House, Chimney, Machine Shop, and Loomshed and also for excavation and building of Mill reservoir and underground Tunnel, etc.

2. Printed forms of tender giving schedule of rates may be obtained free of charge from the Secretary of the above Mills, at the above address.

3. Form of Agreement, General Specifications and Conditions and Plans can be seen by intending tenderers at the Office of the Company.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 to be paid to the Agents and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign or carry out the Contract.

5. Deduction at the rate of 10 per cent to make the total deposit not exceeding 10 per cent. on the amount of Contract will be made from he bills of the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

6. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

For The Moolji Haridas Mills, Ltd.
(Sd.) MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI CO.
Agents.

8709

KRISHNARAJA HALL, MYSORE CITY.

1. Designs for a new Representative Assembly Hall to be erected in Mysore City are hereby invited from Architects.

2. The Hall would have to accommodate about 600 persons, and the cost should not to exceed Rs. 2 lakhs.

3. Prizes of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000, respectively, will be awarded for two such designs as shall be adjudged to be of sufficient merit by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and placed by them as first and second in order of merit.

4. The designs should be such as to suit the style of the buildings already existing in the vicinity. Information regarding details of accommodation required, site selected, etc., will be furnished by the Chief Engineer on payment of a sum of Rs. 20, which will be returned to the competitor sending in bona fide designs (after the award has been made), or on return of the plans within a fortnight.

5. The drawings of the designs which have been awarded the prizes, will become the property of the Government.

6. The designs should reach the office of the CHIEF ENGINEER on or before the 31st of March, 1920.

7733

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February, 1920, for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, miscellaneous stores and scrap iron available at the Depot of the Indian Munitions Board, Karachi.

Forms of tender together with a printed list of the material for sale will be furnished by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 each.

Inspection may be had on application on any working day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

All tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Stores."

C. A. PERCY,
Captain.
Controller of Munitions.
Karachi, 20th Jan. 1920. 8079

WANTED.

TEMPORARY ENUMERATORS and CLERKS in connection with a census of house occupants in Bombay City at a salary of Rs. 50 plus Rs. 20 allowance each per month.

The enumerators' hours of work will be from 6 to 11 a.m. and from 5 to 7-30 p.m. (Standard Time). They will be required to work in all parts of the City.

The working hours of clerks will be from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. (Standard Time).

Security of Rs. 50 will have to be furnished.

Applications should be addressed to

SUPERINTENDENT,
Electoral Work (Reforms),
Bombay City.
...forms Office,
...stitute Building,
...Road, Fort.

8616

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1920 upto 1 o'clock p.m., (Standard Time) for constructing central quarters for officers, and a Police station including servants' quarters, etc., in connection with the Dock Police Accommodation Scheme at the Alexandra Dock, Bombay. Value of the work will be about Rs. 1,41,865.

The Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorised agents, but no forms will be issued on the day on which the tenders are to be received. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 7,100 seven thousand and one hundred, only, in cash or Government Promissory Notes according to the present market value (cheques will not be accepted) should accompany each tender. Security deposit as mentioned in the tender form will be required from the contractor whose tender will be accepted.

D. S. JOHNSTON, Major, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay 13th February, 1920.

8707

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of the following articles to the Taj Mahal Hotel, Green's Restaurant and Wellington Mews for a period of one year, from 1st April, 1920, will be received by the Indian Hotel Co., Ltd., upto 29th February, 1920.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any other Tenders.

Mutton	Sour Limes
Beef	Milk
Fish	Bread
Sole Fish	Potatoes & Onions
Poultry	Pork
Eggs	Coal
Vegetable	Charcoal
Fruits	Rice
Plaintain	Crushed Horse-food
	Butter

THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LTD.,
Taj Mahal Hotel,
Bombay.

8681

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PRANJIWAN DAS alias BHIKHABHAI HARJIWAN, of Bombay Banya Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client SETH MOTICHAND HEMRAJ, the vacant pieces of land particularly described in the schedule hereunder written absolutely and free from incumbrances.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, property, or demand in to or upon the said pieces of land or either of them or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, maintenance, trust, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claim (if any) known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, within a week from the date hereof. Any claim not made known in writing as hereby required be considered to have been waived and given up and the purchaser will proceed accordingly

SCHEDULE OF THE DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES.
ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Santa Cruz, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, Taluka Salsette, admeasuring 2,000 square yards (1 acre 3½ gunthas) or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 106, Pot No. 1, Entry No. Assessment Rs. 1 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the land of Francis Manoel Gomes, on or towards the West by a passage, on or towards the North partly by the land hereinafter secondly described and partly by the land of Francis Manoel Gomes and on or towards the south by the land formerly of Vanmali Keshavji and now of Soni Shamji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate lying and being at Santa Cruz, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, Taluka Salsette admeasuring 768 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 106 Pot No. 1 Entry No. Assessment Rs. 6 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the land of Francis Manoel Gomes, on or towards the west by a passage, on or towards the North by the land of Francis Manoel Gomes and on or towards the South by the land hereinabove firstly described.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1920.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8697

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the property and Credits standing in the name of MANUBHAI NANABHAI, late of Bombay Kaysastha Hindu Inhabitant, High Court Pleader, deceased as a Trustee for Maheshchandra Manubhai his minor son.

Bai CHAMPAVATI, widow of Manubhai Nanabhai of Surat Kayastha Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gopipura Surat, on behalf of Maheshchandra Manubhai, the minor son of the deceased Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this ninth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 9th day of February, 1920.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

8712

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MOTHABHAI VINAYEK KIRTIKAR has contracted to sell to our clients, Messrs. NARANDAS PURSHOTTAM and DHARAMSEY MADHOWJI, the undermentioned property:—

All persons having or claiming any estate, title, interest, claim or demand in respect of the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes of the Municipality of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims, if any, which shall then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land and ground of Pension and Tax Tenure with the buildings, stables and outhouses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Naviwady Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 779 square yards, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue bearing Collector's Old Nos. 64, 64, Collector's New Nos. 648, 652, Old Survey Nos. 378, 378, and New Survey Nos. 292, 292, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward Nos. 4870, 4871, 4872-74, 4875, 4877 and 4878 and 4879 and Street Nos. 4-6, 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 1, 2, 3 and 4, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the said Naviwady Lane, on or towards the West partly by the property of Sheth Naranji Dwarkadas and partly by the property of Sorabji Bezonji and Ardeshir Bezonji and on or towards the North by the property of Ramrao Anandrao and others and on or towards the South formerly by the property of Sokaji Keshrinath and now of Ratanchand Gulalchand.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1920.

SOONDERDAS & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

8305

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULHUSEIN DAWOODBHAI TARWALA, of Bombay, Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their Office No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi 4th Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 196 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1985 and 1985, New Nos. 9113 and 9114. Old Survey No. 720 and 720, New Survey No. 5424, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates anl Taxes under D Ward No. 1924 and Street No. 20, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Khetwadi 4th Lane, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Shivji Ebji and on or towards the South by the property of Aderji Cawasji Daruwala.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1920.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8694

NOTICE FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr JOSEPH FRENANDEZ and REVEREND FATHER ANTHONY SALVADOR GONSALVES, the Trustees of the said Reverend Father Anthony Salvador Gonsalves, have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim, right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale mortgage, charge, lease, trust, gift, inheritance share, partition, maintenance, possession, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situated at Ju-Tara, in Taluka Salsette, District Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra bearing Survey No. 23 Pot No. 3 containing by admeasurement 38½ gunthas or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a Public Passage, on or towards the West by the Sea on or towards the North by the property of M. S. Captain and on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Patuck Engineer.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8713

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MANECKBAI, widow of Dhunjibhai Kikabhai Gandevia alias Hotelwalla has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Leasehold ground together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate lying and being at Dammer Lane Pass No 29, outside the Fort of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 59 3/4 square yards be the same more or less and bearing portion of New Survey No. 7979 under D. Ward No. 2756 30 Street No. 10 B and bounded as follows:—On the East by Public Passage, on or towards the West, North and South by a Gully or Sweeper's passage.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1920

KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8703

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE-SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SAMSUDDIN MAHOMEDALLY has contracted to sell the property described in the Schedule hereto to our client, Mr CHHOTELAL KESHAVJI SHAH

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, situate on the east side of Dadar Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine thousand one hundred and sixty-two square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector under Old No. 98 New Nos. C/12922, 13392, 13393, 13394 and 13446, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey No. 7/2024 and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 768(1), Street No. 128 and F (North) Ward No. 781(1-, Street No. 141 and bounded, on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the East by the property of the Bombay Improvement Trust, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Khatizabai, widow of Jacob Haji Oosman Musa Jacob and Abdul Sacoor Jacob but now of Khatizabai wife of Haji Mahomed Madni and on or towards the West by the said Dadar Road.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1920.

PANDIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8698

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GULAMALI RAJABALI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon or to be hereafter erected thereon situate lying and being at Portuguese Church Road, Dadar, containing by admeasurement 3758 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 448—558—559 and 656, New No. 4231 Old Survey No.. 394 and New Survey No. 1/1857 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3313 (2) and Street No. 777 (a) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Pandurang Sunderrao Jayker and another and partly by the property of Gulamalli Noorbhoy, on or towards the West by a private passage belonging to Rukhmabai Dwarkanath, on or towards the North by the property of Rukhmabai Dwarkanath, and on or towards the South by a public passage.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8714

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JERBAI HIRJIBHAI WARDEN and Bai MANEKBAI FRAMJI MAMA, the proving executrices of the last Will and Testament of the late Bai PIROJBAI FRAMJI MAMA, deceased, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to Mr. ARDESHIR DADABHAI MIRZA, who has contracted to sell the same to our client. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Frere Road, Modykhana, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 497 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by property of the Bombay Port Trust, on or towards the West by Frere Road, on or towards the North by premises hereinafter 2ndly described and on or towards the South by Malwan Street and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2354 (1) and Street No. 123 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jerbai Hirjibhai Warden and another.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land, situated on the Mody Bay Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 408 8/9 square yards and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the land leased to Haji Tarmahomed, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East partly by land leased to J. Mistry and Co. and partly by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the West by the Frere Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Rai Jerbai Hirjibhai Warden and another.

Dated this 13th February, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8692

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHAMPSEY DHARSEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift trust, possession inheritance, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 50, Medows Street Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will me considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Portuguese Church Road, Dadar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 833.75 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2 and 6, New No. B/3449 and 3449, Old Survey No. 473 and New Survey No A/1453 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3240 and 3241 (3) and Street Nos. 704 and 705 B and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Keshav Waman on or towards the West by the property of J. M. De Monte and on or towards the North by Portuguese Church Road, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Ravji Ramchandra Javale and partly by the property of J M. De Monte.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1920.

THOMAS FERREIRA,
For Messrs. BHIMJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8700

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JOS. S. FERNANDES has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure with the huts, privies and shrubs standing thereon admeasuring 3,500 square yards be the same little more or less being nearly half the portion of a larger plot admeasuring 6930 square yards, situate at Gopi Tank Road, Upper Mahim, in the Town and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61,261, New Nos. 3590, 3947, Old Survey Nos. 227,227, New Survey No. 1/1497 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G Ward No. 4871 and Street No. 199 and which said plot is bounded on the East by the land of the Vendor, on the West by the properties of Balgovind Hurgovandas and N. S. Salvation Church, on the North by Jambli Tank Street leading to Mahim Bazar Road and on the South partly by the property of Babool Janardhan.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1920.

KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8701

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will on behalf of the owners of the following valuable immoveable properties receive offers for the purchase thereof. The owners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer. Offers will be received up to the 29th February, 1920, but the owners may accept any offer even prior to that date. For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned:

1. Valuable land of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) at Dhobi Talao admeasuring about 2,700 square yards with buildings thereon.
2. Very valuable land of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) on three roads at Tardeo Road admeasuring about 4,700 square yards with buildings thereon.
3. Vacant land of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) admeasuring about 5,500 square yards near Tardeo Road.
4. Land at Chakla, near Jakeria Musjid, of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) admeasuring about 400 square yards with building thereon.
5. Beautifully situated land at Lonavla admeasuring about 8 acres with bungalow, outhouses, three wells and a beautifully laid out extensive garden and two tennis courts. There is ample space for the erection of four more bungalows.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.
65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

8689

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BALARAM RAGHUNATH DHAIRYAWAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that vacant piece of ground or batty land being one of the four numbers viz., No. 3/183 situate or lying at or near Manmali Tank of the Foras tenure bearing Collector's Old No. 131, New No. 12978, and New Survey No. 1—5/180, 3/183, 1/185 and 2/187 and standing in the books of the Collector in names of Raghunath Atmaram and Trimbak Dwarkanath and measuring 764 square yards be the same little more or less and now in the possession of the said Raghunath Atmaram and Trimbak Dwarkanath and bounded, on the North by the property of Gopal Bania, on the East by the line of B. B. & C. I. Railway Company on the West by the property of Nowroji C. Parsi and on the South by the property of Nathoo Walji.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1920.

THOMAS FERREIRA,
For BHIMJI & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

8711

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI ESSA HAJI HAROON, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of Mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 54, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay in the Mercantile Bank Building. Within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will me considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust leasehold land, situate at Lalbaug in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and being Plot No. 10 of the Lalbaug Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 557 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North-East by Plots Nos. 11 and 12 of the said Estate, agreed to be leased to Ardeshir Nasserwanji Khaiwalla and Dadabhoy Jijibhoy Contractor, on or toward the South-East by a new twenty feet Road, on or towards the South-West by Plot No. 9 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Ardeshir Nasserwanji Khaiwalla and on or towards the North-West by Samari Baug Road, forming portion of lands bearing Survey No. 2570, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 546 (1 and 2) and Street Nos. 11 and 11A.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1920.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

8693

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI ESMAIL HAJI EBRAHIM, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land, containing by admeasurement three thousand four hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 386, 483, New No. 4144 and New Survey No. 1/1289, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and dye work Factory standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 3713(1) 3715, 3713(2) 3714 and Street Nos. 74 and 76, 74A and 75 and all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Hansali Tank Dadar at Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the Tulsi Water Pipe Road and beyond that by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Line, on or towards the West by a public passage and beyond that by Hansali Tank, on or towards the North and South by the property of Paul Miranda and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the vendor.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8702

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3659.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND OBSOLETE SHIP STORES, SCRAP IRON, BRASS TUBES, OLD CANVAS, CORK, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th February 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Patent Slip, Mazagon, the following goods:—

Iron and steel bars, bolts and nuts of sizes and descriptions, rivets, studs, gauges steam, iron nails, G. I. water-pipe, chronometers, compass cards, brass hinges and handles locks, electrical stores, fans, armatures, tools, files, hammers, ship lamps of sorts, burners, brass and iron screws of sizes, coach screws, boiler fluid, iron blocks and chains, closet-pans, flags, lubricators, fibre sheets, G. I. wire rope, emery stones, valves, brass stanchions, couplings.

Also scrap iron, old canvas, corks, brass condensor tubes, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Town Customs House on TUESDAY, the 17th February, 1920, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) the following goods:—

Medicines, red powder, books, dolls, ink, porcelainware, nickle whistle glassware, merchandise, screws, cardboard, matches, brandy china clay, betelnuts, churam, household goods, shovels, pickaxe handles, galvanised tubes, hoop iron cloth-cloves, pickaxes, wearing apparel, deck chairs, empty cases, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND FITTINGS AND PARTITIONS, ETC.

Under instructions from G. S. Hardy Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Customs Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Customs Office at Alexandra Dock Red Gate the following goods, belonging to the Customs Department.

One wooden partition with frosted glass panes measuring 1,500 square feet, Railway 59 square feet, expanded metal partition 114 square feet, wooden counter 148 square feet, expanded metal frame 320 square feet, wooden counters with 32 drawers, 342 square feet, wooden partition 1,602 square feet, one expanded metal partition 176 square feet, wooden partition 605 square feet, two wooden shelves, one wooden partition 576 square feet, wooden railing 27 square feet, wooden counter 276 square feet, railing with iron bars 45 square feet, one wooden sloping desk with 6 drawers, thirty one wooden chairs, one wooden sloping desk with 10 drawers, expanded metal partition 141 square feet, wooden railing 14 square feet.

MENESSE & CO.,

Bombay, 16th February, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2.30 P.M.
WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY the 16th day of February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards sideboard, etc., etc.

Indian art jewellery such as pearl anl ruby necklace, diamond rings, pearl bangles, bracelets, set with diamonds and rubies, pearl bangles, diamond ear-studs, Marquis ring, set with diamonds and emarald, gold bangles, silver trays, etc.

The property of a European gentleman:—

Dining table, marble top wash-hand table, dressing table, double top teapoys, book stand camp cots and chairs, iron hedsteads bath tubs commodes, Kitson lamp tank, rocking chair etc.

By order of the Insurance Co., concerned:—

1 case cotg. 100 doz. spectacle cases.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the Estate and effects of the late Lieut. G. R. H. Clarke, the effects of the said deceased consisting of:—

Dress suits, cotton and woolen clothes boots shoes, flannel trousers, shirts, gloves, Kodak film developer, over-coat, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram.

1 rubber-tyred shigram.

1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.

Second-hand bicycles.

The property of a Mahomedan gentleman:—

1 handsome landeaulette.

1 Arab white horse.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE VACANT LANDS WITH CHAWLS, HOUSES, ETC., AT BORIVLI POISUR, SIMPOLI AND KANDOWLEE ETC.

HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 49 of 1915.
CHATURBHUJ GORDHANDAS ... Plaintiff
versus
VITHALDAS MOHANJI & Another ... Defts.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanjee Kola and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the plaintiff under the consent decree in the above suit dated the 29th day of February, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises at Magathana (Borivli), the undermentioned immoveable properties in one lot or more lots than one if necessary on SUNDAY, the 7th day of March, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.):—

FIRSTLY:—Land with Chawl, measuring 59ft., by 38½ft., or thereabouts together with trees, etc., situate at Poisur, in Salsette and bounded on the East by the property of Antone Rodrigues, on the West by the public lane, on the South by a gully and the house of Sherif Soya and on the North by the house of Jeewa Munji Thacker.

SECONDLY:—Land with Chawl, measuring 69ft. by 43ft. situate at Poisur, in Salsette and bounded on the East by the public road, on the West by a rivulet, on the South by Byramji Jijibhoy's Dharamsala and on the North by the property of Sherif Soya.

THIRDLY:—Land with a house and chawl situate at Toisur in Salsette, viz.:— (1) One tiled house 45ft. by 23ft., and bounded on the East by the house of John, on the West by the public road, on the South by the house of Jeewa Munji Thacker and on the North by the mango art; (2) one range or tiled chawl, measuring 43½ft. by 19½ft., and bounded on the East by the vacant ground, on the West by the public road, on the South by the house mentioned in the preceding paragraph and on the North by a passage and the house of Teibai.

FOURTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Poisur in Salsette: which Paddy Khariff admeasure 23 acres and 34½ goonthas of thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 75-6 and Grass Varkas land admeasuring 33 acres and 19 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 16-4-0.

FIFTHLY:—Land or Batty fields, situate at Kandivli in Salsette: which Paddy Kharif land admeasure 5 acres and 55½ goonthas, or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 25-1-0, and Grass Varkas land admeasuring 4 acres and 20 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 4-8-0.

SIXTHLY:—Land or Batty fields, situate at Simpoli in Salsette: which Paddy Kharif land admeasurs 3 acres and 15½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 9-2-0 and Grass Varkas land admeasures 12 goonthas or thereabout and assessed for Re. 0-5-0.

SEVENTHLY:—Land or Batty fields, situate at Magathana, Borivli, in Salsette: which Paddy Khariff land admeasures 66 acres and 6½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 375-1-0 and Grass Varkas land admeasures 16 acres and 93 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 30-10-0.

EIGHTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Magathana, Borivli, in Salsette: which Paddy Khariff land admeasures 4 acres and 31½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 24-9-0; and Grass Varkas land admeasures 1 acre and 30 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 3-8-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff, at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th February, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES PURE TIN FOILS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 25, Medows Street, by order of the office concerned.

2 cases each containing 200 packets each cz. tin foils size of leaves 10½ x 7½.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,034 BAGS RICE, FLOUR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince of Wales Flour Mill at Upper Duncan Road by order of Seth Meghji Moorji the proprietor of the said Flour Mill and on account and at the risk of Seth Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Vali Mahomed.

1,034 bags Rice Flour.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES CHECKS OF THE RACHEL MILLS.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground, opposite the gate of the Dharmraj Gully of the Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. J. K. Shah and Co., and on account and at the risk of Multani Girdharidas Radhakison:—

1 bale check of the Rachel Mills No. 2751.
1 bale check of the Rachel Mills No. 181.
1 bale check of the Rachel Mills No. 3251.
1 bale check of the Rachel Mills No. 24.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th February, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 20TH INSTANT AT 4-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT SAMUEL STREET, FORMERLY KNOWN AS SHAMJI HUSSAJI STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Kilachund Devchand and his wife Bai Laheribai alias Kessavbai, the Mortgagees, under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 12th day of August, 1918, and made between Valubhdas Shivji and others of the 1st part, Laxmibai, widow of Ebji Umersey, and others of the 2nd part and the Mortgagees of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 20th February, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, chawls or buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Samuel Street, formerly known as Shamji Hussaji Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-six square yards and one-ninth of another square yard, or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by Samuel Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property or oart of Dariathan Bhatia Punch, on or towards the South by the property of Ranchordji Maharaj, and on or towards the North by the property of the Mortgagors, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2227 and by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1628 and Street Nos. 98-102.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdhurlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th February, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
3, Church Gate Street.

By the order of the Officer in charge, Clothing Depot, Bombay. Messrs. RICHARD & CO. will sell by Public Auction at Clothing Depot, Grain Depot "G" Sheds Mazagon, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), Blankets, Boots Ankle, Old Gunny, Cuntry shoes, Old Woolen and Cotton Clothing, Old Timber, Scrap iron, etc., etc.

RICHARD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th Seb., 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of 1,000 Bales Bengal Cotton that was advertised to take place TO-DAY, by order of Mr. Vullabhdas Ranchordas and on accoun and at the risk of Mr. Dowlatram Manorilal is POSTPONED.

Bombay, 16th Feb., 1920.

IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE FURNITURE IVORY CARVING, RARE SATSUMA BRASS AND BRONZE WARE AND OTHER OBJECTS OF ART.

On THURSDAY, the 19th and FRIDAY, the 20th February, 1920, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) each day at the sale Rooms of the Auctioneers.

A large and varied assortment of Satsuma, including medium and exceptionally large size Vases, Incense Burners, Jars, Bowls Plates, Tea Sets and Cups and Saucers, all in silk lined cases. A collection of Cloisonne vases, large flowls, Koros and wall-plates, all enamelled in beautiful colours, and artistic designs, a fine collection of Carved Ivory Figures, Animal and other subjects, Ivory Pagodas of unusual large sizes, tusk boxes, a large assortment of Bronze and Fine Art Metal Vases, Koros, Figures, Carved Wooden articles, Damasche cigar cases, Antimony ware.

Also articles of Chinese and Japanese furniture of elegant designs including carned arm and without arm chairs, centre and side tables, stands, one artistically designed writing table with gold lacquered panels and a set of very valuable four chairs and a table carved lacquered and inlaid.

The goods will be on view three days previous to sale between 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th February, 1920.

The Jupiter Stores Trading Company.

IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS.
Government and Railway Contractor

Temporary Address:—

Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.

DEALERS IN—

Colours, Chemicals, Mill and Gin Stores, Machinery of every description and Beltings, both American and English. Large Stocks always kept.

Also Electric Motors both

A. C. and D. C.

from ¼ H. P. to 20 H. P.

Prompt execution of orders at favourable rates under expert management.

Enquiries Solicited.

Telegraphic Address:—"JUPISTORES."

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Feb 9th.

Total Days Sales at Liverpool		7,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp		..
" Sales of East Indian		..
" Imports		..
Mid. American Spot		19.37
Spot in P.G.F.		86 52
New York 11 a.m. (As knowz is Liverpool at closing time)	Mar	34 94
	May	33 40
	July	30 71
	Oct.	28.78
New Orleans 10 a.m.		

SPINNING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb 10th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

	To-day's price
Feb	..
Mar.	26.26—17
April	..
May	25.27—15
June	..
July	..
Aug.	24.18—17
Sept.	23.67—12
Oct.	..
Nov.	22.46—10
Dec.	..
Jan.	..

SPOT PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 6th

The RATE Reserve is 23/8 of the Liabilities

	To-day's price
Feb.	25 58
Mar.	25 42
April	25 42
May	25 42
June	24.86
July	24 31
Aug.	23 79
Sept.	23 21
Oct.	22 58
Nov.	22 18
Dec.	21.73
Jan.	21 50

Tone of Futures:—Steady,
" " Spot:—Steady. with fair demand.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Feb. 9th.

Bengal Good	17.00
" Fully Good	17.75
" Fine	18.00
No. 1 Oomra Good	..
" " Fully Good	..
" " Fine	..
Broach Good	..
" " Fully Good	..
" Fine	20 10
M.G Bengal Good	19 85
" Fully Good	21.19
" Fine	..
No. 1 Oomra Good	23 85
" " Fully Good	24 10
" " Fine	24.35
Broach Good	16.82
" Fully Good	17.57
" Fine	17.82

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Feb. 9th

Daily receipts at all U. S. Ports	28 000
" Exports to Great Britain	13 000
" " to Continent	nil
Futures at New York March	34 99
" " May	32 6
" " July	30 71
Spot Cotton at New York	33 00
" Orleans	33 40
Futures at New Orleans May	33.41
" Oct.	26.84
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	14¾
Demand Bills	3.37.00
Silver Commercial Bars	133

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

Feb. 14.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 505 for Fully Good Broach April-May, advanced to Rs. 509 on buying by a Japanese house, and declined to Rs. 503. Later on the price fell to Rs. 496 on selling by one of the big speculators, but quickly recovered to Rs. 501 and remained steady at this rate for some time. At about 3-15 p.m. the price improved to Rs 504. The bazaar closed at Rs. 497. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 495, advanced to Rs. 500, and closed steadier as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry was very moderate.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	501½
Fully Good Bengal	March	320½
"	May	335
Fine Oomras	March	451
"	May	466

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

The market for jute mill shares ruled quiet with the prices for most part slightly easier and a limited business passing. A few coal shares were reported, Raneegunge keeping fairly steady but with other shares showing a lower tendency. In the miscellaneous and the industrial section only a comparatively small business was reported, with easier tendency generally. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 45; Jasnadih 13: Raneegunge 62-8; Singaran 613/4.

Jute:—Alexandra ord 500 divid; Century 138; Empire ord 78/8; s. l.; Gourepore ord 1,350; Howrah ord 45/4; Kamarhatty ord 908; Kanknarrah 748; Kelvin ord 1,095 s. l.; New Central Press 102; Northbrook 86 s. l.; Reliance ord 50.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1,890; British Ceylon Corporation 21/8 s. l; Burmah Finance 11; Central Provinces Cement 11; Olive Jute (debs) 96/8; Hume Pipe 12; Orissa Cement 12 s. l.; Tata Industrial Bank 42/8 pro.

Government Paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 60 to Rs. 60/4 and small lots at Rs. 60/12 to Rs. 61.

War Bonds (short loans) 98 to 99 per cent 1925 at 99 to 99/8 per cent. and 1928 bonds at 99/12 to 100/4 per cent.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. JAMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness falling memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinations for work, study or business, genedebility and all results of overwork and cases of weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

"INDEPENDENT" DEFAMATION CASE.

DEFENDANTS ORDERED TO PROVE JUSTIFICATION.

Behramji Cowasji Batliwala *vs.* Syed Hussein and others.

(*Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.*)

This was a Chamber Summons taken out by the plaintiff for an order requiring the defendants herein to furnish full particulars of his plea of justification. The plaintiff was an Assistant Controller of food-stuffs appointed by the Government of Bombay. He filed the present suit against the defendants, who were the editor, printer and publisher of a daily newspaper, called the "Independent," published at Allahabad, and having circulation throughout India, for damages for a alleged libel contained in an article respecting the plaintiff in its issue of 21st of June, 1919. The issue, the plaintiff alleged contained fac-simile of a receipt for a sum of Rs. 1,000, purporting to have been signed by one Pestanjee Dastur. At the foot of the fac-simile were printed the words: "For explanation of above—whereby hangs a pretty tale—turn to page 6—Ed. I." At page 6 of the said issue a facsimile of a letter purporting to have been written by Dastur to Raliaram the party to whom the receipt was purported to have passed. The substance of the letter was that the said Dastur had secured two passes for 10 waggons of Bajra, and suggestion that the writer of the letter was in a position to influence and secure the issue of such passes, and that he would do so on receipt of some gratuity. After the reproduction of the said letter there occurred a passage in which the plaintiff was mentioned as the individual directly convicted with the documents reproduced in facsimile. The plaintiff said that by the said publication the defendants had meant and intended to convey that the plaintiff had been guilty of gross corruption in the discharge of his duties as Assistant Controller. He denied that he had anything to do with the letter or the receipt, or any of the transactions mentioned. He submitted that he was entitled to exemplary damages, which he assessed at Rs. 25,000 by reason of the gross character of the libel.

DEFENCE OF JUSTIFICATION.

The defendants by their written statement pleaded the defences of justification and fair comment.

His Lordship ordered that defendants were to give particulars of the facts upon which they relied for their justification within three weeks, costs were made costs in the cause.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Velinkar appeared for the plaintiff in support of the summons.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the defendants.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ROMANCE IN COURT.

YOUNG GIRL AND CHAUFFEUR.

Khanum Behjat ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Jamil Mahomed Khan Basri ..... Defendant.
(Before Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff daughter of a well nown member of the Persian community n Bombay, against the defendant, a chauffeur lately in the employ of the plaintiff's father, praying for a declaration that the defendant had never been and was not her husband; and that he might be restrained by injunction from asserting or claiming that he was the husband of the plaintiff.

The defendant's case was that he was lawfully married to the plaintiff on or about 24th July, 1919, with her free will and consent. In support of this he produced his marriage certificate. He further stated that since three years, prior to marriage, the plaintiff had been in love with him and expressed her sentiments in several letters written to him.

Mr. Jinnah, Mr. F. B. Tyabji and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. A. B. Motiwalla appeared for the defendant.

At the commencement of the hearing, the onus of proving marriage was thrown on the defendant and evidence was called on his behalf to prove that marriage took place on 24th July, 1919.

Evidence was also given by the plaintiff.

After the hearing which lasted for nearly five days, his Lordship delivered judgment on Friday.

JUDGMENT.

In the course of his judgment his Lordship after stating the facts remarked that the only question in the case was whether the defendant was married to the plaintiff with her free will and consent on the 24th of July, 1919. The onus of proof was on the defendant. He had been a chauffeur in the service of the plaintiff's father. His case had been that the plaintiff had been in love with him for three years, prior to the incidents of July last, and she showed her love for him not only by words and acts, but in correspondence. He said she had written many letters, but he had preserved only eight, which he said he had handed over to Mr. Reuben Solomon, a pleader practising in the Police Courts. Mr. Solomon had however produced only two letters, and other two were produced by the defendant himself. The defendant further said that realising the disparity of social position and status between himself—the plaintiff, he had tried to dissuade her from her love and the marriage. But she had persisted and swore on the Koran that she was prepared to marry him and share dry bread with him. The defendant had gone even further than this and said that it was not a case of secret love, but that the affair was known to the whole family. It had been mentioned to her parents. The father had objected, but the mother had agreed to the marriage, if the defendant agreed to turn Shiah. In his Lordship's opinion Mr. Jinnah had been perfectly right when he questioned whether any parent—much less a Mussalman parent—would keep a man of the defendant's position in his service for a moment after knowing that his daughter wanted to marry the servant. Yet according to the defendant he had been allowed to continue in service for 13 months after that. His Lordship had no hesitation in holding that the defendant's story was not only exaggerated, but absolutely false as far as the knowledge of the parents was concerned.

Continuing, his Lordship said that the plaintiff came to Bombay from Khandalla on 17th of July. She had stated that she came down to consult a dentist as she was suffering from tooth-ache. Mr. Motiwalla for the defendant had suggested that the tooth-ache was a mere pretext, and she had really come down for marrying the defendant. But it had been proved beyond doubt by the diary of Dr. Moghe that she had consulted him on that day. Again if the defendant's case was correct, it was inexplicable why they should not have eloped on the 17th of July. There was nothing to prevent them from doing so on that day. On the 21st of July, it was the plaintiff's case, she got a letter from her mother written in very harsh terms. That she said quite upset her, and she was weeping and sobbing. His Lordship said it was difficult to judge of these matters, but that the plaintiff was in some such bitter mood appeared from the evidence of Chapekar, the music-master, who was a truthful witness. The plaintiff had said that she was unhappy. The reasons for her unhappiness had not been stated publicly, and his Lordship did not propose to deal with them. But they did not appear to the Court to be such as ought to have led any girl to take such a step. However the plaintiff was a young girl of an excitable temper.

WHEN WERE LETTERS WRITTEN?

With regard to the letters, his Lordship remarked that it was the plaintiff's case that the letters were not written on the dates which they showed, and that all the four letters were got written by the defendant for the occasion at the same time. Two of these letters were in English. The defendant did not know English. Ordinarily one would not expect an intelligent and self-respecting girl to write love-letters in a language unknown to her lover. As the defendant did not know the language, he would have to show them to a third person. The defendant had got the letters written to protect himself—enable plaintiff to leave her house.

Continuing, his Lordship observed that the defendant was a married man. It was known to the plaintiff. According to the defendant it was a matter discussed between them. Was it likely, was it conceivable that the plaintiff with all her education, knowing the defendant was married, would stoop to marry a person in the defendant's situation in life? It seemed to the Court that the story of love was all got up, and that the plaintiff had gone away from the house in order to frighten her people, expecting that they would make search for her in a day or two. There was no evidence, but his Lordship suspected that the subsequent procedure must have been suggested by Mr. Solomon. He thought it was his duty as pleader for a very young girl to have informed her parents as to the step she was taking. His Lordship also thought that Mr. Solomon had no business to hand over the defendant's letters to the plaintiff's solicitor. His excuse for it was lame. It was very improper for a pleader to hand over his client's documents to the opposite side.

With regard to what occurred at Mahim on the night of the 24th of July, his Lordship agreed with Mr. Motiwalla that the whole truth had not been told by the witnesses. There had been a lot of suppression of facts. But the Court had to determine the case on the evidence before it; and it could not be held on the evidence that there was a marriage as alleged. The facts in the Nikanama were merely recorded from the representations of the defendant. It seemed to the Court that the Kazi ought to have taken greater care and precaution in a case of that kind. He ought to have questioned the bride. On the evidence he could not hold that there was a Nikah, and that the plaintiff was a willing party to it. Abdul Latif, the man who had acted as a 'wali' or proxy, had said that he spoke to a veiled figure and he could not say whether it was a man or a woman. On the strength of that the Kazi had performed the marriage ceremony. In the Court's opinion it did not reflect much credit on the Kazi. On the evidence before him, his Lordship could not say that a marriage had taken place as alleged. Before concluding he wished to say that the plaintiff had taken a very serious step. It was not only a foolish step, but a mad step taken in a fit of temporary insanity. His Lordship hoped it would serve as a lesson to her.

The Court therefore passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff as prayed, declaring that the defendant was not and had never been her husband, and restraining him by injunction from asserting or claiming that he was the plaintiff's husband.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 16TH OF FEBRUARY, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

In the Division Court No. 52.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL
ADMIRALTY SUIT.

5-18—Craigie B and C, The British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd v The Secretary of State for India in Council, J C G Bowen.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.

1649-18—Mirza M and M, Laxumon Gowraji Nakhwa v Ramji Antone Nakhwa, Smetham B and Co, Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

IND FINAL DISPOSAL
COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1567-19—Mehta D and L, Narrandas Dwarkadas a firm v Bhugwandas Vallabhji a firm, Purnanand and Clubwala, Part heard 13-2-20.

1652-19—Mehta D and L, Esmail Mahomed and Sons a firm v Allibhoy Chagla and Co a firm, Captain and V.

1499-19—Purshotamrai and Co, Mathuradas and Co a firm v Narandas Raghunathdas a firm, Mehta D and L.

1420-19—Bhimji and Co, Mathuradas Morarji v Nihalchand Madhavlal a firm, Manilal and Kher.

1343-19—N C Dalal Vadilal Purshottamdas a firm v Narandas Anandilal a firm Khandwalla & Co.

1182-19—Mehta D and L Kantilal Choonilal a firm v. Gulabchand Amritlal a firm Bhimji and Co.

1687-19—Mulla and M, Sha Kanji Khodidas v Harilal Keshavlal a firm, Amin and D.

1315-19—N C Dalal, Raghunathdas Devraj & Co a firm v Dwarkadas Chhotalal and Co a firm, Mehta D and L.

1774-19—Mehta D and L, Pitamber Jethabhai and Co a firm v Sha Gordhandas Karamchand, Raghavayya N and Co.

1562-19—Pay and Co, N F Ardesher and Co a firm v Vithaldas Pranjiwandas and Co a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

1586-19—N C Dalal, Goculdas Tricumdas a firm v C Nagardas Manilal a firm.

2073-19—Captain and V, Khoja Mithabhai Nathu a firm v Sha Jamnadas Jadavji a firm, Unwalla P and P.

1714-19—Shroff and D, Narotam Haridas a firm v Vallabhdas Hirji a firm, Bhai K and G.

1718-19—Shroff and D, Vollabhdas Kanji a firm v Narandas Jivraj a firm, Purshotamrai and Co.

1719-19—Bhai K and G, Walji Shamji and Co a firm v P N Mehta and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

1717-19—Shroff and D, Vallabhdas Kanji a firm v Ranchhoddas Mathuradas & Co a firm, Purshotamrai and Co.

1693-19—N C Dalal, Nurseydas Nathubhai Vhora v G M Roy and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

1770-19—Khandvalla and Co, Gandabhai Vadilal a firm v Shankerlal Kalidas & ors, Mans H M and Co.

964-19—Mulla and M, Vithaldas Bhugwandas and Co a firm v Liladhar Damoder Ard H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

2482-19—Payne and Co, The Kastoorchand Mills Co Ltd v The firm of Mia Dokrah Raja and Co, M B Chethia.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

438-16—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Aishabibi widow and ors, Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES

1805-18—Kharas and Co, Narsidas Gangji Popat a firm v Rowji Devchand, Madhowji K and Ch, Part heard.

1139-18—Amin and Desai, Tricumlal Amratlal v The Bombay Baroda and Central India Rly Co, Crawford B and Co.

1315-18—Shroff and D, Haji Mahomed Haj Ismail & Co v Messrs Gilman and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

2277-19—Matubhai J and M, Jamnadas Shomji v Cawasji Framji and Co a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.

2756-19—N C Dalal, Mohanlal Motilal a firm v Harilal Bhogilal, Amin and D, Not to be called on till 19-2-20.

2788-19—Motichand & D, Mulji Damodar v. Chhaganlal Vishram & anr, Judah & Solomn.

3069-19—Moti & Devi, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v. Amulakchand Mewaram a firm and anr, Khandvalla and Co, Not to be called on till 17-2-20.

3253-19—Craigie B & C, Bapuji Sorabji Patel v. Ebrahim Jamal, Matubhai J & M.

1639-18—F P Pavri, Appaji Sadashiv & ors v. Manekji B Davar & anr, In person.

PIECE-GOODS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

There is nothing of special interest to note regarding the Cloth Market since yesterday. The tone has remained quiet with little doing. The buyers are keeping away from the market and business has been very slack. The sellers, however, have remained firm in view of the strong position of the Manchester Market and owing to scarcity of stocks. Latest quotations from Manchester show a heavy advance on the last prices paid and are prohibitive of business. Merchants, no doubt, have been offering very exorbitant prices for special styles, taking into consideration the favourable rate of exchange, but still they are far out from the ideas of makers, who are simply profiteering. Some Importing Firms, who have bought goods on their own account, have been selling the same at profitable rates to the merchants in the bazaar. In low quality Nainsooks of narrow purchases are reported to have been made upto July-August shipment. Inquiries has been forthcoming for medium grade Grey shirtings of wider widths, but difficulty has been experenced in booking business owing to the disparity in prices. Several offers for White Shirtings have been returned by the shippers, with heavy advances in the quotations. Stock lots and goods coming round for early delivery have been readily taken up by the buyers even at higher rates. The fluctuations in the rate of exchange have been keenly watched by the merchants, who are awaiting an opportunity to fix up the exchange for the business they have been done as soon as the rate touches thre shillings. The stringency in the money market has continued.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	as.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39	37½/8	17	4	0
" 100000	46	"	19	6	0
" No. 33000	44	"	17	8	0
" " 25600	39	"	17	0	0
Graham's No. 2780	39	"	16	8	0
" "Yellow Horse"	43	36			
" No. 2310	44	36½			
Dewhurst's "BBB"	38	"	23	0	0
" "BB"	39	"	22	4	0
" "Rupee No. 5	39	"	22	0	0
Bates' No. 12835	41	37½/8	30	0	0
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44	38½	17	0	0
" No. 1500	39	37½/8	16	0	0
" No. 5600	38	37½/8	15	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39	37½/8	16	0	0
" 4462	41	"	17	0	0
" 1566	33	27/37½			
Forbes' " 551	38	37½/8			
Lyon's "Shunter"	39	"	17	0	0
Fleming's No. 1903	48	36	24	0	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell "Dragon"	29	40	23	0	0
Ralli's Mushil No. 426	29	40	22	0	0
Wilcat's "Elephant"	29	40	20	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45	22	16	0	0
" " 16	40	22	13	0	0
" " 138	40	22	9	0	0
" " 626	44	22	9	0	0

GREY MULLS—

Ralli's No. 1020	39	18	8	0	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Llopmann's No. 1500	32	48	30	0	0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36	48	34	0	0
H.B.T.C. 33,000	"	"	30	0	0
Lyon's C. 4000	"	"	"	"	"
Ralli's No. 9829	33	40	"	"	"
Forbes' K.B. 100	36	40	28	0	0
" 151	33	40	"	"	"
Fleming's No. 71 2	38	36	9	14	0

WHITE JACONETS—

Bombay Co's " 1 Flower"	38	36	21	0	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41	18	10	0	0
" 60	46	18	11	0	0
" 600	51	18	12	0	0
" 6000	56	18	13	0	0
" No 88	50	20	11	0	0
" 1270	37	18	8	7	0
" Nos. 50/55/60 45, 45	50	18			
" No. 518	39	20	11	0	0
" No. 250 (slines)	50	20	10	4	0
" No. 350 (slines)	"	"	8	0	0
" No. 335 (slines)	50	20	17	0	0
" No. 425 (6 lines)	"	"	10	0	0
" No. 1440	36	20	8	0	0
Ritchie's No 1260	37	18	8	0	0
" No. 119	37	18	7	10	0
" No. 229	37	18	7	0	0
" No. 339	37	18	7	10	0
" M/MMMM 29," 44," 45," 54"	20		7	0	0
" No. 95	50	20	11	0	0
" No. 76999	40	18	7	0	0
" No. 76999	40	18	7	14	0
" No. 775	40	18	7	0	0
" No. 875	46	18	8	0	0
" No. 975	50	18	9	0	0
" No. 615	"	"	8	0	0
Graham's "Baloon"	58	20	10	0	0
" Nos. 9/99/999 40"	45/50	18	"	"	"
" No. 9999	58	18	"	"	"
" No 142	34	18	11	0	0
" No. 420	36	18	10	0	0
Macdonald's No. 64	58	20	"	"	"
Greaves' No. 5060	37	18	6	0	0
Fleming's No. 8080	"	"	8	0	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS.

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BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD BIG MEETING.

PASTIME WINS THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

The third day of the big meeting came off quite successfully on Saturday, before a large assembly. The weather was warm, especially during the early part of the afternoon. Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd drove to the race course in state and received warm ovation. The brilliant cortege entered the course a little before the third race. After presenting the Cup, their Excellencies left amidst acclamations just before the last race. The members' stand was packed with the *elite* of Bombay Society and there was hardly any room to move comfortably in the other enclosures. The great event of the day was the Grand Western Handicap in which a large and clossy field race started. This is the best endowed race of Western India and naturally considerable interest is attached to the event. This year a Calcutta owner has won it, thus returning to Bombay the compliment as most Bombay owners usually capture the best Calcutta Stakes. Pastime, who won, is an old acquaintance of this race course and his owner Mr. M. Thaddeus though a resident of Calcutta, never fails send his string here every year. His succes yesterday was therefore very popular. Youn Meekings who rode Pastime received warm congratulations from an admiring crowd. It is remarkable that Oros who placed second belongs to the same owner. Little Nan who was fancied by many placed third. Owing to the heat many candidates were in a lather of perspiration when they went to the starting gate. Quarryman, in particular, was not through. From the manner he ran it would appear that Quarryman has had enough of racing this year. Baronvale ran very disappointingly in this race—so did Checcako.

Proceedings started rather early as there were eight events to go through. The first race, the Gatwick Plate (2nd Division), though it was a handicap race for Horses in the 3rd Division, saw only four starters out. It was hardly necessary to divide this plate. This race was won by Japanese Pine who beat Tourney the favourite easily. The 1st Division of the same Plate also saw a contracted field out; Tirpo smartly ridden by Easton won comfortably from the unlucky Glass Rock.

Thirteen Arab Ponies started in the Gough Memorial Plate of 7 furlongs. In this race Ferry Boat was made a hot favourite despite the fact that he is quite bulky yet and only a few days ago failed to place in similar company. Resident, who has struck a wonderful form this season beat Durban and Red Cross two *quondam* champion Arab ponies. Red Cross was unfortunate to get 8lbs. for placing the other day. Otherwise he might have won.

In the Mazagon Plate 1½ miles four Horses in the 2nd Division were started. Byculla, Treddle and Hunyadi were the favourites. There was a late run on Simon's Choice and those who were fortunate to get wind of the news rushed to the Totes. at the last minute. Simon's Choice, who belongs to Mr. Gaulstan, was ridden by Stokes the smart English jockey. This gelding gave Treddle 1st 7lb. and beat him hollow. Gipsy's Advice ran a good race and placed third.

The Gaye Plate of 1½ miles was a high weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions. Thirteen candidates started in this race with Collingwood carrying 9-12, top weight, and Winning Post 6-7 bottom weight. This race has proved my contention, in last Sunday "Chronicle," that Collingwood, who is a real stayer, does not like a fast race. Those who saw him win the Bombay Derby the other day considered him a thorough certainty in this race, although the distance was not altogether his home distance. I ga him a poor chance on account of the presenc of Koreshan, Rose Hill, Cessation and Dictate who, I knew, would run very fast from t' start and I was not mistaken about it Koreshan nearly won the race and would per haps have done it if he was not made to much use of from the start. Cessation th winner is a fine animal who is improving e every run, especially over this distance. Mr. Ali bin Talib's stable, as that of Mr. R. R. S's is in bad luck at present. His Hakum, who has come down considerably in weight, ran like a tired hack.

Crescent beat Resilience, who was consider ed the greatest certainty of the day, easily in the Flying Plate of 5 furlongs, in poor timing.

The Sydney Plate of 6 furlongs for Horses in the 2nd Division brought the proceedings to a close when an exciting race was witnessed between We Two, Vallance and Liberty. The public would have betted all the Cucumbers and Pumpkins in China that Liberty could not be beaten. But We Two held him an Vallance safe though they fought every inch.

Among the successful jockeys of the afternoon were Harrison who won two races, Easton who won on Firpo, he was, by the way, the leading jockey in Ceylon during the last season where he won the Miller's Cup and most of the important races down there J. J. Meekings, the younger brother of S J. Meekings, won cleverly the Grand Western Handicap. He is perhaps, with Northmore, the youngest jockey in this country. Though so young and delicate he gives promise of becoming a smart rider as is Northmore his young countryman. Stokes, the well known English jockey won on Simon's Choice, and Longhurst the South African jockey, displayed his clever horsemanship by winning the two finest races of the day.

I hear with regret that Mr. J. Reynolds, the Handicapper of the Western India Turf Club, is severing his connection with the Club at the end of this month owing to ill health. For many years Mr. Reynolds fulfilled the double functions of Acting Secretary and handicapper. When he took charge of the office of Acting Secretary, some six or seven years back, the Bombay and Poona Race Courses were almost in a primitive condition. Mr. Reynolds immediately undertook the many improvements that have so completely transformed these two race courses. The sporting public is indebted to him for the excellent work he has done. Mr. Reynolds will always be remembered as a thorough gentleman who treated every one with the greatest courtesy. To the representatives of the Press he was always very considerate and affable. As handicapper he was at times very erratic and I have had many occasions to criticize his handicapping. It is pleasing to say of him that he always believed that our comments were made in a fair and sporting spirit; A great contrast to his stewards who have resented our criticism so much as to treat this paper in a manner that is anything but fair, sporting and gentlemanly. Since the beginning of this racing season I have been receiving many complaints about certain objectionable practices that are frequently indulged by some tote operators. One of these is the habit of pretending that a ticket short has been presented when several tickets are tendered for payment. This practice it appears is more prevalent in the second enclosure where many have been victimized. It is not unknown in the first enclosure also. Secondly, at certain pay out windows the pay clerks do not open the lower windows but pass on the money from the upper windows. It is easy to understand how this leads to frequent misunderstandings as the money is not counted before the receiver but simply handed to him by a person who is invisible These practices which may be described as rather shady should be put down with a strong hand. Thirdly, the public resent with great justification the arbitrary fixing the latest hour for payment at 8 p.m. on the same day. Sometimes it happens that a person for reasons beyond his control may not be able to cash a ticket on the same day and he thus loses his money as the Club absolutely refuses to pay any money the next day. In such money matters the Club is not justified in being so rigid with its rules. Many people have lost money in this manner; it is to be hoped that the time will be extended as formerly till the next day.

I am informed that a gentleman of good position, who had to cash a ticket to the value of Rs. 220, has not been able to receive his money as yet as he is supposed to have infringed the ruling of the Club by not applying before 8 p.m. of the same day. I understand that after legal advice this case will probably be decided by a Court of Law. The public will await the decision with great interest.

I am sorry that my remarks regarding the dirty protuding pan trays have not attracted the attention of the police. The same pan sellers were there yesterday blocking the narrow passage that leads from the first enclosure causing considerable annoyance to the public, especially to the ladies who have to take great pains to avoid this nuisance.

Details:—

THE GATWICK PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs 65 yards.

Mr. Pine's JAPANESE PINE, 9-0, Harrison 1
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' TOURNEY, 7-12. J. J. Meekings .....
Aga Coochick Shah's PARTIAL ECLIPSE, 8-1, Ringstead .....
Mr. F. G. Kennedy's BELLE CHANCE. 8-5, Rose 4

Did not run:—Deslin, Motor Wrap

The race:—Tourney shot out of the barrier followed by Partial Eclipse and Forrard Away when they had covered 2 furlongs. Japanese Pine joined the leaders. Tourney led in to the straight when Forrard Away died away. Japanese Pine put in a vigorous spurt winning in the last few strides by head, 4 lengths, ½ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 32 4/5 secs.

Favourite:—Tourney.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 16 and Rs. 13.

Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Places Rs. 8 and Rs. 6-8.

Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE GATWICK PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs 65 yards.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and Garda's FIRPO, 9-0, Easton .....
Mr. T. Tejpal's GLASS ROCK, 8-1, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. Pine's OREGON PINE, 8-4, Harrison
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's FINAL PROOF, 8-7, Ruiz 4

Did not run:—Lupinus, Javelin.

The race:—Binfield Grove flashed out for a short time with Firpo and Glass Rock in chase, he retired at the 3rd furlong when Firpo took up the running and led Glass Rock, Oregon Pine and Final Proof into the straight when Easton called Firpo, he won comfortably from Glass Rock by 2½ lengths 1 length, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 31 2/5 secs.

Favourites:—Glass Rock and Firpo.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 49-8; Places Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 19-8.

Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 24; Places Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 9-8.

Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs 65 yards.

Mr. S. N. Mahomed's RESIDENT, 9-0, Longhurst 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's DURBAN, 8-9, Ringstead 2
Mr. S. A. Wahed's PEACEMAKER, 7-8, S J. Meekings 3*
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold's RED CROSS, 9-12, Buckley 3*

*Dead-heat.

Did not run:—Anaiza.

The race:—Mechanic got away very badly, Ferry Boat looked most prominent, with Peacemaker lying second for the first 2 furlongs, Peacemaker then assumed command leading Resident, Durban and Warminster Peacemaker came into the straight ahead of Resident, but the latter overpowered him also beating Durban and Red Cross who made late runs in hollow fashion, for first place, Durban secured second place from Peacemaker and Red Cross, who dead-heated for third place by a head. A most exciting race for places. Won by 2½ lengths, head, dead-heat.

Time:—1 min. 40 1/5 secs.

Favourites:—Red Cross and Ferry Boat.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 129; Places Rs. 38-8, Rs. 36, Rs. 43 and Rs. 12.

Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 71-8; Places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23, Rs. 20 and Rs. 6

Trainer:—A. M. Shamlan.

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's SIMON'S CHOICE. 9-3, Stokes 1
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's TREDDLE, 7-10, Northmore .....
Mr. M. Goculdass' GIPSY'S ADVICE, 8-7, Huxley .....
Mr. R. R. S.'s FOOTMAN, 8-6, Brown ...

Did not run:—Veiled Certainty.

The race:—Hunyadi as usual set the pace to Simon's Choice and Treddle, with Gipsy's Advice and Footman close by Hunyadi shot his bolt at the 2nd furlong post after maintaining the order uninterruptedly. Simon's Choice then assumed command and although Treddle pressed him, he won by 2 lengths. Gipsy's Advice was 1½ lengths away, 2 lengths.

Time:—2 mins. 8 3/5 secs.

Favourites:—Gipsy's Advice and Treddle.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 77; Places Rs. 22-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 13-8.

Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 71; Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 7.

Trainer:—P. J. Firth.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' PASTIME, 7-12, J. J. Meekings 1
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' OROS, 9-2, Ruiz ... 2
Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth's LITTLE NAN, 8-4, Rose 3
Mr. Goculdass' BARONVALE, 8-1, J. Flynn

Did not run:—Senparison.

The race:—They got off on fairly even terms with Gunning left far behind. Brendon was quickest in his studies, leading Oros, Little Nan and Mordennis, the last named retired at the 4th furlong post, Brendan kept in front and was first into the straight with Oros, Quarryman, Little Nan, Baronvale and Pastime on his heels, Brendan fell back at this juncture, Oros stepping into the breach with Little Nan on his girths, Baronvale and Pastime, on the outside. Quarryman was locked in, Oros made a dash for victory chased by Little Nan, but Pastime cleverly ridden, made a vigorous charge, beating Oros by a neck, on the post, Little Nan finished 1½ lengths away, ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 38 4/5 secs.

Favourites:—Quarryman and Country Lad.

Tites paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 77; Places Rs. 71-8, Rs. 38-8 and Rs. 28.

Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 62; Places Rs. 34, Rs. 27 and Rs. 16-8.

Trainer:—T. Ferguson (Snr.).

THE GAYE PLATE.—Disance 1½ miles.

Mr. Dawoodbhoy Nensey's CESSATION, 8-6, Longhurst 1
Mr. Pine's DICTATE, 7-12, McPherson ... 2
Mr. Heath's KRUSTAN, 8-9, J. Flynn ... 3
Mr. M. M. Goculdass' ROSE HILL, 7-7, Townsend 4

Did not run:—Durban, Mandil.

The race:—They jumped out in a line and were together for some time when Krushan strode in front of Union Jack, and Winning Post, Union Jack dropped back at the 3rd furlong, where Dictate moved up with Rose Hill and Cessation, Krushan came out with a great dash into the straight, but Cessation, Dictate and Rose Hill challenged, Cessation passing him near the post to win an interesting race by ¾ length, Dictate secured second place by a head, ¾ length. Collingwood was miserably last.

Time:—2 mins. 20 2/5 secs.

Favourites:—Collingwood and Rose Hill.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 75; Places Rs. 22, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 32.

Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 34-8; Places Rs. 10-8, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 16.

Trainer:—Mahomed Khailan.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Messrs. Moloobhoy and Pine's CRESSET, 8-10, Harrison 1
Mr. K. H. Contractor's RESILIENCE, 8-2, Townsend .....
Messrs. Goculdass and Garda's SALANDRA, 8-9, J. Flynn 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s PATCHY, 8-2, Brown 4

Did not run:—Verge.

The race:—Cresset and Black Walnut made the early running from Patchy and Resilience, Black Walnut and Patchy gave up the struggle near home when Resilience made an attempt to get on terms with Cresset, who however won comfortably by 1 length, Salandra ran third, 1 length away, 1 length.

Time:—1 min.

Favourites:—Camberley and Resilience.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 38; Places Rs. 18 and Rs. 10-8.

Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 20; Places Rs. 9 and Rs. 10-8.

Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Mr. Kelso's WE TWO, 9-0, McPherson ... 1
Mr. C. N. Wadia's VALLANCE, 9-3, Ruiz 2*
Mr. Pine's LIBERTY, 9-0, Harrison 2*
Mr. R. R. S.'s JOHNNIE H, 7-3, White 4

*Dead-heat.

Did not run:—Crushed Glass, Archer, Belle Syme.

The race:—Mimi broke the line first with Vallance, We Two, Dori and Billy Bawn next in order, there was no change till in the straight where Mimi, Dori and Billy Bawn respectively shot their bolts. We Two made for the post with Vallance on his heels, but Liberty came with a fast run, failing to reach We Two, he however dead-heated with Vallance for 2nd place. Won by ¼ length, dead-heat, 1½ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 15 2/5 secs.

Favourite:—Liberty.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 5; Places Rs. 19-8, Rs. 42 and Rs. 14-8.

Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 23 Places Rs. 11-8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 9.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

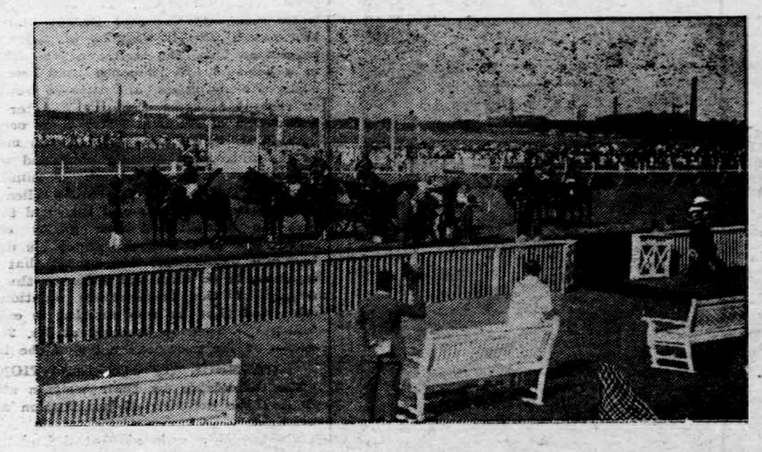

Photo by Fred Mitchell.

STATE ENTRY AT THE RACE COURSE.

Photo by Fred Mitchell.

THE FIRST RACE—JAPANESE PINE LEADING.

INDIAN FACTORY LABOUR

MOTION IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer will move that a strong Commission be appointed to inquire into the condition of factory labour and to consider the desirability of establishing committees of arbitration for the purpose of going into and settling disputes between employers and workmen in centres of industry and to make other suitable recommendations.

FRONTIER OPERATIONS.

BRUSHES WITH MAHSUDS

(Associated Press.)

DELHI. Feb. 13.

A press communique says:—

Mahsuds:—There has been some sniping at the Derajat Column and on the line of communication on the 11th instant, one of our piquetting parties was attacked during its withdrawal by about thirty men of the enemy and were driven off and are believed to have suffered considerably. Our casualties were one killed, and one wounded. On 12th instant an attack on one of our forward piquets was easily repulsed. We had one killed. About 120 of Musa Khan's recalcitrant Abdullis are said to have been detailed to adopt Guerilla tactics against our column and it is possible that they may be responsible for these activities.

Bannu area:—Kundal on the right bank of the Indus, west of Mianweli was raided on the night of the 10th instant. Full details have not been received.

BOMBAY-KARACHI AIR SERVICE.

Unregistered letters, postcards, packets of printed papers and commercial papers and samples for transmission by the Air Service for Rajkot and Karachi will be accepted at the counter of the General Post Office, Bombay up to 7 a.m. on Tuesday the 17th February, 1920. Registered letters will be accepted till 7 p.m. on Monday the 16th February.

W. S .G. POLO TOURNAMENT.

The following is the programme of the Willingdon Sports Club Polo Tournament:—

Tuesday Feb. 17—(4-15 p.m.) Obaidulla Cup (Open):—Bhopal v. Scouts (Ratlam).
Jedhpore Bye.
Rajpipla Cup (Hcp.):—Bombay v 39th C.I.H
Thursday Feb. 19—(5 p.m.) Rajpipla Cup:—Rajpipla v. Grasshoppers (Baria).

Dates for final will be notified in the Papers. Entrance for non-members is Rs. 3.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SATURDAY'S MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

Racing dies hard at Calcutta and it was well exemplified to-day, when large fields went out in the six races out of seven. The finish in each instance was tame, except in the Auction Plate. Miss Llansinfried has proved a veritable Gold Mine to Mr. Ever. Dobie, who had mounted on Llansinfried, took him early to the front and he stayed there, never giving his supporters a moment's anxiety. The great failures of the day were Toylene and Mereado, on each of whom the public piled money heavily. In the Jumpers Flat Race all horses were dead to the world, but Irish field, who is a real chaser, won comfortably and finished as fresh as he had when started. The attendance was quite good and weather conditions delightful.

VALENTINE PLATE DIVISION I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Dee's KILREA, 9-0, Harrison .....
Mr. Bartleet's BAYARD 8-8, Obrien .....
Mr. Swan's PONT NEUF 8-0, Young ...
Lt.-Col. Wilson's P. M. 8-4, Meades .....

Also ran:—Beauvoir, 8-12, Burma 8-7, Neptunes Trident, 7-13, Avon 7-10, Charmio, 7-9, (car. 7-10), Garden Reach 7-9, (car. 7-13), Tetrad 7-7, Kitty Ohara 7-6 (car. 7-8), Summers hope 7-2.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 21 win, and Rs. 13, 18, 17 places.

Betting:—5 to 4 Kilrea, fours Beauvoir, fives Bayard, sevens Pont Neuf, tens P. M. Longer prices others.

The race:—Off bad start. Kilrea gained the most advantage. He streaked out to the front followed by Bayard about four lengths. Behind then came Beuvoir and Pont Neuf. Beavoir soon feel back, beaten and others three passed post in that order 3½ lengths, and 1½th lengths separating 1st and 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 minute 15 seconds.

AUCTION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ever's NAREL 10-7, Owner .....
Mr. Galstaun's TOYLENE 7-10, Shantwell
Mrs. Grace's CHRISTMASIVY 7-11, Pardve
Mr. Alibo's CHEEKY GIRL 7-0, Seastream

Also ran:—Pier 7-0, Marchioness 7-0.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 34 win and Rs. 15 and 13 places.

Betting:—7 to 4 on Toylene, twos Nareb, fives Cheeky Girl, Longer prices others.

The race:—Christmas Ivy was the quickest away. He was followed by Nareb, Pier, Cheeky Girl and Toylene. Nareb led two furlongs from home. Toylene made up the lot of the ground, but could not catch up the leader by ¼th lengths. 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 minute 18 seconds.

EDEN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Ever's LANSINFRIED 7-7, Dobie 1
Messrs. Henderson and Balkwill's HAPTON 7-10, Young 2
Mr. Lauder's ALLAN BRIG 9-11, Obrien ...
Mr. Soutar's GREEN BOY 8-4, Walker ...

Also ran:—Coryphee 9-4, Double Scotch 9-0, Eagle's Nest 8-9, Buskin 8-7, Sivagrant 8-4, Royal Sign 8-2, Verres 8-0, Passing 7-11, Esperance 7-11, Reigning Star 7-6, I See 7-5, Boss Lee 7-4, Picket 7-2.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 36 win and Rs. 16, 13 28, places.

Betting:—Threes Llansinfried, fours Hapton, and Buskin, sixes Green Boy. Longer prices rest.

The race:—Llansinfreid slipped the field at the start. He was followed for a short while by St. Vagrant, who soon gave way to Hapton and Allan Brig. Llansinfried continued to lead and won comfortably from Hapton by ¼th lengths. 2 lengths came Allan Brig.

Time:—1 minute 27 2/5 seconds.

THE RAIWAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Coningham's ANGHNACLOY 8-7, Walker .....
Mr. Singh's LN LAD 8-4, Thompson .....
Mr. Jone's LAST SPOT 9-2, Dobie .....
Mr. Das's LLOYDS 8-4, Harrison .....

Also ran:—Quartzite 8-13, Ptolemy 8-11, Aquae Solis 8-7, Devon 8-7, One Two Many 8-7, Watch Tower 8-5, Small Chance 8-3, Monsieur James 8-2, Daisy Ryan 8-0, Boy, 8-0, Welsh Apple 7-0.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 44 win, and Rs. 31, 177 and 33 places.

Betting:—Twos Quartzite, fours Anghanacloy, sixes Aquae Solis, eights Fleurette. Longer prices others.

The race:—Fleurette led for some time and then Last Spot took it up near home. Anghnacloy came through and won easily by ½ length. Head between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 minute 44 1/5 seconds.

THE GREAT EASTERN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Mr. Abington's DEHRA DOON 8-3, Young
Messrs. Douetil and Page's CALLY 9-2, Harrison .....
Mr. Coningham's FEATHERED LIFE 7-12 Walker .....
Mr. Bartleet's MAREADO 8-11, Dobie .....

Also ran:—Sole bay 9-0, Jack 8-3, Linton 8-2, Miss Slasher 8-1, Gibberish 8-0, Ancient and Modern 8-0, Andreas 7-10, Squeers 7-9, Downey Boy 7-4, Surprise 7-2, Andoversford 7-0.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 114 win and Rs. 29 29 and 21 places.

Betting:—7 to 4 Mareado, 7 to 2, Feathered Life sixes Andreas and Linton, eights Dehra Doon. Longer price rest.

The race:—Dehra Doon led all through and although he was hotly challanged near home by Cally and Feathered life, he just managed to stay long enough to win by a neck. Head between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—2 minutes 25 2/5 seconds.

THE SECOND JUMPERS FLAT RACE.—Distance 2½ miles.

Messrs. Donetil and Page's IRISH FIELD 9-5 Pardoe 1
Mr. Thomas' POMADE 11-3 Hayhoe .....
Mr. Jone's CHINA EGG 9-10, Merland .....
Mr. Pugh's DISTINGUISHED 8-11, Meads .....

Also ran:—Bodehanh 12-3, Blackmailer 11-3, Vainjame 9-9, Henriette 9-2, Redcar Square 8-11, Truncheon 8-9, Castle Vite 8-9.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 89 win and Rs. 30, 23 and 26 places

Betting:—Threes Blackmailer and Vain Jane, fives China Egg and Distinguished sevens, Pomade and Irish Field. Longer prices others

The race:—Pomade led for the first mile and reliquished it in favour of Castle Vite, only to take it up three furlongs from home, when Irish Field passed him to win easily by lengths.

Time:—4 minutes 25 seconds.

THE VALENTINE PLATE DIVISION II.—Distance furlongs.

Mr. Ever's GIRTON MISS 8-5, Owner .....
Mr. Dee's BACHELOR'S PROSPECT 9-1, Harrison 2
Mr. Swan's FIFE 8-9, Quinn 3
Mr. Charanias' CARLESS 8-8, Meads 4

Also ran:—No Ball 8-2 O'Sorina 8-9, Peggy Truth 8-8, Fairy Dream 8-5, Spanish Chestnut 8-4, Myrian 8-4, Leading Girl 8-4, My IVY 8-3, Jaunt 8-3, Length Corrib 8-3, Barsen 8-2, Arthur O'Leary 8-0, Nautch Girl 8-0, Castle Countess 7-10, Rebecca 7-8, Finchcock 7-8.

Totalisators paid:—Rs. 49 win, 22, 36 and 93 places.

Betting:—5 to 2 Myrian, 7 to 2 Giston Miss, fives Carless, sevens Bachelor's Prospect. Longer prices others.

The race:—Girton Miss jumped out in the front, followed by Bachelor's Prospects. Next came Fife and Carless Girton this went on to win comfortably by 3 lengths. 2 lengths between 2nd 3rd.

Time:—1 minute 14 2/5 seconds.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS

RANGARAO-THE SINGLES CHAMPION.

BEATS DEANE IN TWO STRAIGHT SETS.

The final match in the Gentlemen's Singles was played on Saturday afternoon at 5 p.m. in Court No. 2. The contestants for the "ashes" of Championship were the well-known Ranga Rao and L. S. Deane. A large crowd of spectators had thronged the galleries to watch the game long before the hour appointed for the contest. As was natural expectations were raised by the fact that two of the best exponents of tennis were pitted against each other. But it is rather unfortunate that the game, though fast and exciting on a few occasions, did not quite rise to the dignity of the final.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

Deane, winning the toss, opened the game, but unluckily lost the first two points. He continued apparently unaffected, and brought the score to 15-30. Ranga Rao, who appeared in excellent form, proved more than a match for his opponent, easily won the next two points and hence the first game in the match. The second, third and fourth games proved tame, being love games taken alternately by Ranga Rao and Deane. Deane, who was behindhand by two games, made a vigorous effort to retrieve his fortunes and won the fifth game, giving only point to his adversary. The margin of difference thus reduced, hopes of a close fight were entertained by the enthusiastic crowd. It was now Ranga Rao's turn to serve. He began well by capturing the first point without any ado. Deane, however, equalized his opponent with a splendid top spinning. The score, as it now stood, was 15—15. Ranga Rao pulled off the next three points, and won the game, his correct placing and turning being responsible for the achievement. The seventh game went to the credit of Deane and the eighth to that of Ranga Rao. With the game score now standing at 5—3, Ranga Rao leading, it was a heavy task that lay before him. Undaunted by his reverses, Deane set to work with characteristic bulldog tenacity and, thanks to his great efforts, won the next game. Ranga Rao's confidence was somewhat shaken by his rival's rally, and his service was waning in its effectiveness. Still, in the other departments of the game he was quite at home. The contest was very close and several rallies resulted, alternate points going to the two players. Eventually Deane was reacted, this game being the first one to reach this score. Excitement was at its highest pitch as the deuce was called not less than thrice. Ranga Rao, however, fulfilled the hopes and dispelled the fears of his enthusiasts by taking the next two points, and winning the set at 6—4.

SECOND SET.

The second set proved more disappointing than the first. Deane did not at all appear to advantage. His short lots were treated in a summary manner by his formidable rival. Ranga Rao seized the first game in the second set after a somewhat hard fight. The second set was won in a similar fashion by Deane. The third and fourth game was alternately won by Deane and Ranga Rao. The third game was remarkable, because it saw the largest number of rallys ever reached in the whole match. It looked as though Ranga Rao was going to win easily, and the event justified the cheerful prognostications of Ranga Rao's partisans. He won the next three games consecutively, thus defeating Deane in two straight sets 6—4; 6—2, winning the Championship for the fourth time.

FEATURES OF THE PLAY.

The most conspicuous feature of the whole game was Ranga Rao's splendid placing. The accuracy of his stroke will elicit admiration from his worst foe. It looks as though he has lost his once good service and his right cross-court strokes of which he had made a speciality did not come off with their wonted effectiveness.

Deane's service was far more effecti than Ranga Rao's and the nervous twitches which were already seen on Ranga Rao's faces clearly proved that he could not take much liberty with it. Deane has also a good forearm drive and any good critic of tennis will lay much store by it. He is very weak at volley and his collapse was somewhat due to this deficiency.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

After the match Sir Dorab Tata made a short speech congratulating the winners and wishing better luck to the losers. He also made the welcome announcement that from next year forwards an Inter Club Tennis Tournament will be held under the auspices of the Willingdon Sports Club. Mrs. Garnett was then asked to give away the prizes to the winners and the runners-up.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races.

7th Extra meeting Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

The s.s. Neuralia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas: public lecture in Gujerati, on "The Reform Act" Morarji Market Hall, Cavel, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 17.

S.S. Khiva with English mails of Jan. 20 expected at 7 a.m.

Willingdon Sports Club Polo Tournament, 4-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18.

Meeting of Demobilized Soldiers and Sailors, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

Annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, at the Council's Office, 5-15 p.m. when Lady Lloyd will attend.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10.

Ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new home of (proposed to be built by the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India) at the hands of H. E. Lady Lloyd.

Willingdon Sports Club Polo Tournament, 5 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

KHAMBATA.—On Sunday, 15th February, Sohrab Rustomji Khambata, Secretary, Manekji Petit Mills; son of the late M. Rustomji Kaikhasroo Khambata and son-in-law of Mr. Merwanji Mancherji Karanjia of Rajkote an of the late Mr. Sohrabji Edulji Captain of Poona. Funeral to-day, at 7 a.m. at his residence, Temple View, Hughes Road.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Association will be held to-day, at 6-15 p.m., in Queen Mary H. School, Girgaon, when Miss L. E. Nixon will deliver a lecture with demonstrations on the "Montessori System of Teaching."

BAI AISHBAI DISPENSARY.

The number of patients treated in the Bai Aishabai Charitable Dispensary attached to the Haji Esmail G. M. M. General Hospital, for January were:—Males, 1,240; females, 2,825; and children, 1,298; and the average daily attendance was 162.

A YOUNG MAN'S SUICIDE.

At the Coroner's Court, on Saturday, Mr. A. R. King, the local Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of one Dharamsey Jairaj, a Hindu, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased, who was living with his brother at Bora Bazar, was not right in his mind, of late, and was under the treatment of a doctor for some time. On Friday at about 3-30 p.m. a thud was heard and subsequently he was found lying dead on the chowk, beneath his room which was on the second floor of a building.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by a fall from the second floor of a house from which the deceased apparently threw himself whilst in an unsound state of mind.

CAMERA CLUB SOCIAL.

The Vice-Chairman and members of the Camera Club gave a Social to the members of the Byculla Y. M. C. A. on the night of Saturday, the 14th instant, in honour of Mr. Chotani, the guest of the evening, who had donated Rs. 500 to further the activities of the Branch. The Dramatic Society successfully staged "The Scheming Lieutenant", a farce by Sheridan. Miss Evelyn Vaz and Miss Mendonca sustained their roles with consummate ability and with a remarkable knowledge of the technique of acting. Mr. Jabbar who played the hero, is a young actor of great promise and his rendering of a difficult role could be said to have equalled the acting of some of the professionals. Messrs. Bunyan and Yusuf Ali also acted well. Refreshments were then served. The function terminated after some choice items of music contributed by Miss Mendonca, and Mr. Bunyan and others were gone through.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Wednesday, the 18th February, 1920, being Shivratri, will be observed at a Post Office holiday. All the Post Offices in Bombay will observe the same working hours on that day as an Sundays. The Telegraph branches of combined offices will, however, remain open on that day.

The local agents of the P. & O. Company intimate that owing to the recent strikes and the s.s. Somali, having been run into by a Japanese vessel in the Far East, they are unable to provide a steamer to carry the Homeward English Mails of the 21st instant.

2. After the s.s. Neuralya sailing on Monday, the 16th instant, the next Homeward English and Continental Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay on Saturday, the 28th instant.

The N. Y. K. chartered steamer Kimi Maru left Singapore for Bombay, on 9th instant.

AMRITSAR INDEMNITY QUESTION.

A FORCED TAXATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 13.

At a joint meeting of the Indian Association and the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee this evening, resolutions were passed requesting the Lieut.-Governor to release all the remaining Martial Law prisoners.

At a meeting of the Amritsar Municipality, the Deputy Commissioner explained the position of the Municipal Committee with regard to the indemnity question. He said that someone had to pay for the damage done during the last disturbances. Either it would be the Government or the people. The Government had levied the indemnity on the people. And, if the Government did not excuse the payment, extra taxation would have to be levied. It was to save the people from the hardships of direct taxation that the Committee had agreed to realising it by indirect taxation, which would not be felt by the people as a burden. It was expedient to pay it as soon as possible.

Mr. Gopaldas explained, informally, that the Committee had not come forward to undertake the responsibility for indirect taxation, even if the indemnity was legal.

JHALLIANWALA BAUG.

APPEAL FOR FUND.

(From a Correspondent.)

We have received the following telegram dated Amritsar, February 14, from Mr Girdharilal:—

AMRITSAR, Feb. 14.

"We are glad to be able to inform the public that the Jallianwalla Bagh has now been acquired for the nation in terms of the resolution that was passed by the last Congress. The undersigned were appointed as a Committee to carry out the wishes of the Congress. The purchase price has been finally fixed at Rs. 5,40,000 (five lakhs and forty thousand rupees), inclusive of costs and has to be paid to the sellers within three months from the 5th instant. Lala Dewanchand, proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Radhakishen Ramkrishna of Amritsar, had been appointed treasurer and Lala Girdharilal of Amritsar as the secretary of the Fund. The Central Bank of India, the Punjab National Bank, the Punjab and Sindh Bank and the Allahabad Bank, Amritsar, have been appointed bankers. Subscriptions should be remitted direct to one of these banks or their branches and the fact should be communicated to the treasurer or the secretary. A formal receipt signed by the treasurer and the secretary, will be sent to every donor. Relying upon the enthusiasm shown in this matter, as an index of the national wish, we trust that the donors will without any personal canvassing send in their own subscriptions. Whilst the least amount necessary is six lakhs, our aim is to collect ten lakhs and not more, but even less if possible. Though we have come to no final conclusion we propose that the Bagh should be converted into a Park, whereon a simple memorial will be erected with a suitable inscription perpetuating the memory of the dead and commemorating Hindu-Muslim unity. There will not be a word on it calculated to promote or encourage bitterness or ill will against anybody. We invite suggestions as to the inscription and also tentative proposals regarding the use of the ground. We consider that it should be used as a place of national pilgrimage. We desire emphatically to repudiate the suggestion made in some quarters that the memorial is designed to perpetuate bitterness between Englishmen and ourselves. Nothing can be further from our wish than any such idea, but we believe that it is our bounden duty in some shape or other to cherish and perpetuate the memory of the many hundreds of innocent men who were shot dead on the fateful 13th of April. It was a tragedy of national importance, which cannot be allowed to be forgotten and we came to the conclusion that there was no better method of achieving the object than by acquiring the site hallowed by innocent blood and using it in some such manner as we have suggested. We trust that all, without distinction of party, not excluding Englishmen, will subscribe to the memorial and respond to the Committee's invitation for suggestions as to the inscription and the use of the Bagh.

(Sd.) M. K. Gandhi,
Madan Mohan Malaviya,
Motilal Nehru,
Shraddhananda,
Harkishanlal,
Kitchlew,
Girdharilal."

"AS A MAN THINKS."

"As a man thinks" is the story of how great a wrong can be committed by just a thought crossing a man's mind. Frank Clayton, a millionaire publisher, and his beautiful wife, Elinor, and their small son, go to Paris, where Clayton's Magazine has an office. Benjamin De Lota, his recently appointed art critic, takes Clayton to the Latin Quarter and introduces him to many of the artists. In one studio he meets Mimi Chardenet. Mimi is a model and an exquisitely naughty little flirt. She sells Clayton tickets for the Four Arts Ball, which he attends. It is an event of revel and madness and when Mimi enters the bal masque mounted on the back of a huge bull, Clayton unthinkingly accepts her challenge and enters into a flirtation with her. While walking on the boulevard with Mimi one day he meets his wife and child, but explains the situation by introducing the model as a contributor to his magazine.

The Claytons return to America. When Burrell, the sculptor of the figurine for which Mimi posed, comes to New York, Elinor purchases the figurine at an art exhibit as a birthday gift for her husband. De Lota innocently drops the information that the model of the statue was the woman with whom Clayton was seen by Elinor in Paris. She learns the whole truth and accuses Clayton, who claims a right to his own affairs.

Piqued by her husband's attitude, Elinor accepts an invitation from De Lota to attend the Opera. By a subterfuge she is induced to stop at his apartment on the way home. Clayton hears of the visit and attempts to kill De Lota. When he further learns that De Lota had at one time been a suitor for the hand of Elinor, his brain conceives the idea that she has been untrue to him. He even doubts the parentage of their child.

Through the intervention of the benevolent and philosophical old Jew, Dr. Seelig, De Lota eventually clears the situation by proving his whereabouts two years previous to the birth of the son. Through their love for the child Clayton and Elinor are finally reconciled and Clayton's brain fantasy is entirely dissipated.

The Bengal Government have prescribed a Bengali leaflet beginning with words "Jehad Jehad" and ending with words "President All-India Jehad Committee," on the ground that leaflet contains exhortations to rebel against the British Government and to commit murder.

The London New York Cross rate on the 12th instant was 341.

REVERSE COUNCILS,

SERIOUS FINANCIAL SITUATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was very glad to notice in "The Times of India" a letter by Mr. D. F. Madon, on the effect of reverse Sales that are going on weekly, unfortunately for our country. Very few people have taken interest in currency matters, and I am quite prepared to admit that it is a subject which does not lend itself to be easily understood. There are certain outstanding features of the currency situation which cannot but attract the attention of an ordinary business man.

Mr. Madon has tried to put lucidly before the public the position as it exists to-day, and the effect of the sale of Reverse Bills as to how it affects our sterling balances and our trade. As Mr. Madon pertinently asks, what is the reason that has induced the Government of India to advertise these Reverse Sales? Either that the balance of trade is against us, or that our creditors demand from us their dues. As a matter of fact it is neither. Indians, therefore, have a right to demand in whose interest these sales are being made. The virtual effect of these sales is to ship our gold out of the country, but, as Mr. Madon has shown, neither the balance of trade nor our international position justify a resort to Reverse Councils.

Sir, an enormous wrong and legalised plunder of India's resources are taking place at the present moment. It is nothing more nor less than "an organised loot" of our sterling resources, which it has taken us so many years to accumulate. It fills me with amazement, to see the apathy of our public men who sit unconcerned at what is going on under their eyes. Take just one instance. We have a certain amount of gold in Paper Currency, gold standard Reserves and Treasury Balances, and this for one reason or another, but mainly for the purpose of helping the British Exchequer, was transferred from India to England. As it is common knowledge, during the war, the balance of trade in our favour was enormous, and under ordinary circumstances, we would have been justified in demanding gold or silver in liquidation of this favourable balance of trade, but in order not to embarass England and the Allies, we accepted British Treasury Bills in satisfaction of our dues for successive seasons of favourable balance of trade. The amount thus standing to our credit by way of Gold Reserves and Treasury Bills approximates to about 140 millions sterling. The current rate of Exchange, when these Gold Reserves and Treasury Bills were credited to India's account, was 1s. 4d or thereabouts. That is, the sterling value represented in our currency would come to about 210 crores of rupees. At the rate at which the Reverse Bills were sold last Thursday 2s. 10 27/32d., a pound sterling is valued at less than Rs. 7 per sovereign. Our reserve funds of 210 crores of rupees, has at this reckoning shrunk to 98 cores of rupees. This was the loss to which I alluded in my speech at the Industrial Conference last month, and which, I urged ought to have been debited to the British Treasury. What steps have our administrators, who pose to to be our trustees, taken to get this wrong righted? Has there been even a passing reference, either in the Currency Committee Report, or elsewhere, to show that they are conscious of it?

The immediate effect of the sale of Reverse Councils, is to drain the resources of the money market into the coffers of the Government, and this just at a time, when, on the one hand, owing to revenue collections, very large amounts of money are passing into the hands of Government, and on the other, our export trade being at its height require all our resources to finance it.

The policy now pursued has caused a serious stringency in the money market, and unless it is checked immediately consequences will follow which are too disastrous to contemplate. All this talk of looking after the Indian trade interest sounds like downright hypocrisy, when judged by the effect of these Reverse Sales upon our trade and our inter-national position. And I wish, Sir, that you would take up this question and warn our people about the great danger that is facing us, and urge that unless we raise a very strong opposition and that too immediately, untold harm would be done to Indian trade and industry. If our gold reserves are going to be frittered away in this unconscionable manner our position would very soon be turned from a creditor into a debtor country, should we be faced with another serious famine. Are our members in the Viceregal Council going to stand by and let the Government pursue this ruinous policy? Their most pressing duty is to call the attention of the Finance Member, that unless these Reverse Sales are at once stopped, a situation will be cerated the like of which in its calamitous consequences will not have been seen before.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. BOMANJI.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

RESOLUTIONS TO BE MOVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

At a subsequent meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, Hon. Mr. Khaparde will move the following two resolutions:—

This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council, that steps be taken by legislation and otherwise, to discourage and wherever practicable prevent in the interests of economy and the increase of agricultural produce generally, the slaughter of milch cows and agricultural animals and their export out of British India.

This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council, that the subordinate clerical establishment of post offices in India be placed on the same level and the same footing, as the local and general scale telegraphists in the Telegraph Department in India, by introducing time scale pay and overtime allowance as in the case of telegraphists.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN ENGLAND.

The Hon. Mr. Chanda will move in the Imperial Legislative Council that "early steps be taken for the creation of the appointment of a High Commissioner for India in London and his office and that full consideration be given to the claims of Indians to the appointments created in this connection."

THE FALL NEAR?

"CEASED TO TRUST HIM."

LONDON PRESS ON PREMIER'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 15.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the Commons in the debate on the Address, has had somewhat lukewarm reception from the London press, which considers that it is chiefly remarkable for its omissions as not a word was said on finance, need for economy, reduction of expenditure and housing. "The Times," in a leader, declares that the nation has ceased to trust Mr. Lloyd George and his supporters are looking anxiously for some signs of guidance in other directions. Meanwhile, the Coalition is daily becoming weaker.

The "Daily News" approves the Russian policy, which the "Morning Post" furiously denounces while the "Chronicle" considers that the Premier's programme is certainly entitled to respect.

The Unionist Association has called meeting for the 17th instant to discuss the future of the party. Proceedings will include a renewed appeal tothe leaders for guidance in political and national questions and also a motion urging the creation of a new political party, consisting of all opposed to extreme Socialism and Bolshevism.

NATIONALISATION.

MR. HARTSHORN'S APPEAL TO MINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 15.

Mr. V. Hartshorn, M.P., the Miners' leader, speaking to-day, declared that the issue regarding Nationalisation would now be decided outside Parliament. He expressed an opinion that a national strike would occur in six weeks' time and that miners would hold out "until their ribs fell in." Men were determined not to work any longer for private owners. It was probable that miners would act alone, without requesting the members of the Triple Alliance also to strike. He predicted that the Commons would pass the Nationalisation Bill within three months.

Mr. Chanda will move:—

This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that early steps be taken for the creation of the appointments of High Commissioner for India in London and his office, and that full consideration be given to the claims of Indians to the appointments created in this connection.

ALI BROTHERS' PURSE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 13.

Mr. Tajuddin, Hon. Secretary, All India Ali Brothers Purse Committee, Delhi, has returned from an extensive tour of Bombay, C. P. and U. P. He visited Aligarh and received about four thousand rupees including more than a thousand from the students of M. A. O. College. From Lucknow, he joined the Ali brothers on their way to Bombay. Lucknow workers were appealed for funds and the collection was in progress there. Cawnpore workers were met on the station and they promised to remit their first instalment of four thousand in a day or two. Jhansi, Bina and Khandwa workers also were called on the station and he asked them to send in their collection to Delhi office soon at Bombay. A very strong local committee was formed which has taken up the work of collection in right earnest. He, on his return journey, visited Nagpur and Jubbulpore, but both the cities were in the grip of plague and the entire business was in a dislocated condition and cities deserted. The Allahabad Khilafat Committee is working and soon after Mr. Shaukat Ali's visit to that place, they will remit a substantial amount to us. The provincial receipt uptodate is as follows:—Delhi, Rs. 10,082; U. P., Rs. 4,552; Punjab, Rs. 340; Frontier, Rs. 547; Native States, Rs. 377; Baluchistan, Rs. 74; Burma Rs. 45; Sindh, Rs. 17; Bengal, Rs. 15; Behar Rs. 14; Bombay, Rs. 69; Behar, Rs. 16; Madras, Rs. 6; total Rs. 16,727-10-9 (Rs. sixteen thousand seven hundred twenty-seven, annas ten and pies nine only). It may be noted that the Bengal and Bombay collection which comes to lakhs has not been yet received by us and after they have closed their collection work we will be in a position to announce their donations. The above figures are those which have been received direct by our office. They do not include the large sum which is in course of transmission or is lying with the local committees. To keep the account uptodate it is desirable that the local committees should remit all their collection at the most, biweekly.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 15.

The centre of depression lies to-day over the eastern part of Central Province. It has caused southerly winds at the head of the Bay, and local rainfall in South Bengal. The chief amounts are Narayanganj, Barisal and Calcutta half an inch.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in East Bengal and Assam.

EARLY PEACE WITH TURKEY.

MAHOMEDAN PRINCIPLES TO BE RESPECTED.

MR. CHURCHILLS' VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Feb. 15.

Mr. Churchill speaking at Dundee emphasised that we had been bound to help against the Bolsheviks. It was a question of honouring our promises. He was profoundly convinced that the Allies would ultimately rue the fact that they had not taken more decided action to crush the Red peril. He advocated making an early peace with Turkey, being careful not to trample upon Mahomedan principles. He declared that there were no differences between Coalition and Independent Liberals justifying division, which might end in the rule of the Socialists.

He was surprised that the Labour Party was in love with Bolshevism. Proletariat Russia was ruled by a gang of miscreants, and the Government should not begin friendly relations with them. He expressed the opinion that Bolshevism would bring much evil to Britain, France and the United States. Labour was unfitted to govern. It had become a class party fighting class interests, and its doctrines would be disastrous to the prosperity and unity of the Empire.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

ADRIATIC AND TURKISH QUESTIONS NEARLY SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Feb. 15.

The Supreme Council to-day discussed the Adriatic question and the Turkish Treaty, the terms of which, it is understood, were substantially settled. The Dutch Government will receive the reply regarding the ex-Kaiser and the war criminals to-morrow.

COUNCIL OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SWITZERLAND ORIGINAL MEMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 15.

The second public meeting of the Council of the League of Nations was opened, to-day.

Mr. Balfour in a brief speech, declared that after the experience of the last few days he looked forward to the future of the Council with utmost confidence. The business-like and conciliatory spirit shown had demonstrated that the League would be of incalculable service to the mankind.

M. Bourgeois submitted a report regarding the Court of International Justice and it was resolved to refer the question to a commission of legal experts to be discussed at the next meeting. It was also resolved to refer the question of a permanent organisation to deal with matters relating to transit, waterways, ports and railways to the existing French Commission and of a permanent organisation for health affairs to the existing British Commission.

The Council decided to admit Switzerland as original member of the League, while permitting Switzerland to retain her neutrality in view of her special position. It was further resolved to convene an International Conference to study the means of remedying the financial crisis.

The proceedings of the Council were then closed. The next meeting will be held in Rome about the middle of March.

NORTH SLESVIG PLEBISCITE.

DANISH AUTHORTIES' ENTRY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 15.

FLENSBORG.—The International Commission officially announce that the Plebiscit in North Slesvig has resulted in 75,151 votes being given in favour of union with Denmark and 25,231 for union with Germany. The Danish authorities have entered North Slesvig to prepare for the Danish administration to be assumed.

The voting in the middle zone will probably take place on March 4.

SALE OF SURPLUS RIVER CRAFT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 15

The "Pioneer's" Baghdad correspondent wires:—

Official intimation has been received from London that Lord Inchcape has been empowered to sell the surplus rivercraft now in Mesopotamia, on behalf of His Majesty's Government.

THE KATARPUR VICTIMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 15.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Secretary of State has definitely declined to interfere with the death sentences of four men in the Katarpur case, about whose fate a number of political gentlemen have been interesting themselves.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "NEMO."

For the Epsom Plate, WE TWO, who has regained his English form, will be hard to beat, DORI second.

In the York Plate, GIPSY'S ADVICE and MISRI LAL will be rivals once more.

In the Wolverhampton Plate, MAMETZ has his chance of winning now, GANTT second, MARGREEN third.

LUCKY QUEEN should win the Bathurst Plate from RENETTE and MIRABELLE.

In the Harbour Plate, WAZIR on his prominent running in the Bombay Derby has the best chance, BLACK IVORY and TAJ are good places.

In the Prongs Plate (Division I), SOCOTRA has found his class, and ought to win from ORPHAN and BENARES.

In the Prongs Plate (Division II), METTLE, DOMINEER and MY ROYAL are the three best candidates.

In the 3rd Division of the Prongs Plate, DUNBAR, ASFOOR and TIGER are the most likely candidates.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following are the horses left in for the 7th Extra Meeting, to be held to-day, after declaration of forfeits at 12 noon on Sunday, 15th February, 1920. First race starts at 2-45 p.m.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Cresset 9-6, Polyorama 8-6, Waynflete 8-6, Tagamor 7-12, We Two 7-9, Little Trout 7-8, Dori 6-7.

THE YORK PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Silver Saint 9-10, Misri Lal 8-9, Gipsy's Advice 8-9, Dunskey 7-7, Veiled Certainty 7-2.

THE WOLVERHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Flotelle 9-8, Lemon 9-4, Final Proof 8-12, Mametz 8-6, Margreen 8-4, Motor Wrap 7-7, Dorian 7-6, Sunglare 7-3, Gantry 6-10.

THE BATHURST PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Duet 9-6, Sospello 9-2, Dollet 8-10, Fine Trout 8-10, Lucky Queen 8-9, White Simon 8-8, Donna Inez 8-6, Renette 8-4, Dumfries 8-3, Look Out 8-0, Ampanda 8-0, Mirabelle 7-11, Deslin 7-9, Rare Ruby 7-2.

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Red Prince 9-4, Fury 8-3, Royal Court 8-0, Zuheir 8-11, Paladin 8-10, Taj 8-2, Black Ivory 7-13, Diamond King 7-13, Wazir 7-11, Bluey Lee 7-8, Dandelion 7-7, Good Luck 7-6, All Joy 7-6, Balloon 7-4, Ajmer 7-3.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1½ miles.

California 8-7, Wilson 8-0, Red Flower 7-6, Lamington 7-10, Tookaram 8-3, Harrington 8-10, Isonomy 7-5, Moobin 8-0, First Attempt 8-6, Dalhousie 8-5, Sher Khan 8-11, Compliment 8-0, Second String 8-3, Fattahabad 8-0, Benares 8-7, Good Star 7-2, Colonial 8-6, Socotra 8-7, Baktiari 7-6, Murkaz 8-0, Orphan 8-0, Dublin 7-10.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1½ miles.

Joker 8-11, My Royal 8-3, Mettle 8-13, Anarchist 8-6, Rainbow 8-7, Kitchener 7-9, Bahadurjung 8-0, Torpedo 8-7, Walihad 8-7, Look Out 8-4, Yadghar 7-6, Brindisi 8-0, Powerful 8-7, Duke of Connaught 8-0, Domineer 7-10, Raven 8-7, Eastern Star 9-0, Emir 8-7, Peninsula 8-0, Bill Bailey 8-7, Malar 8-6, Sannayet 8-10.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1½ miles.

Sardanapale 8-0, Rashad 7-6, Buttonwood 8-4, Anxious 7-6, Doncaster 8-0, Black Beauty 8-10, Shahzada 8-11, Amber 8-2, Nimble 7-10, Asfoor 8-0, Huntsman 8-11, Tipperary 8-4, Justice 8-7, Ayr Laddie 8-4, Tiger 8-9, Bismark 7-10, Bayard 8-0, Darjeeling 8-7, Financier 8-10, Mukee 8-0, Dunbar 8-10, Gazetteer 8-3.

ALL-INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 14.

The All-India Tennis Tournament, which is being held here for the past week, is coming to an end. Gentlemen's open singles has been won by P. Smith, who easily defeated Bean by 3 sets to 1. Ladies' open doubles was won by Mrs. Woods and Mrs. Scott after defeating Mrs. Harper and Mrs. Greer (6—2, 6—0).

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 15.

The All-India Tennis Tournament has concluded with the distribution of prizes by Sir Harcourt Butler:—

Gentlemen's Open Doubles: Smith and Rendall beat Hartwell and Dixon, 12—10, 6—4, 6—4.

Ladies' Open Singles: Mrs. Kellie beat Mrs. Polley, 6—3, 9—11, 6—1.

Open Mixed Doubles: Mrs. Wright and P. Smith beat Mrs. Kellie and Bean, 6—9, 7—5.

Gentlemen's Handicap Doubles: Radford and Durga Prasad beat Nagri and Bobile.

Handicap Mixed Doubles: Mrs. Polley and Johnson beat Miss Clarke and Sanders.

TRAMWAY FATALITY

AGED HINDU KILLED.

On Saturday, in the morning at about 7-30 a.m. a tramcar was proceeding along Duncan Road from the direction of Parsi Statue, when a Hindu named Nathoo Ditha, aged about seventy years, was crossing the road and dropped something on the road in front of the car, before he could cross the rails. When he bent down to pick it up, the tram car came upon him and knocked him down. The stancheon of the car struck the man's head and he died on the spot. Subsequently his body was sent to the morgue, where Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, before a common jury held an inquest touching his death and unanimously returned a verdict of accidental death.

The N. Y. K. chartered steamer Tama Maru arrived at Kobe on the 9th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Nirpno Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 13th instant, and is expected here on Sunday morning.

The mail steamer Peshawar which left London on the 30th ultimo, and has on board the mail of the 5th instant, arrived at Port Said on Friday, the 13th instant.

GAUHAR JAN'S
CONCERT
FOR LADIES
which was fixed for 27th Jan. last and postponed, will take place
AT THE
EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
on the 17th Feb., 1920, between 3 and 7 p.m.
All ticket holders for the postponed Concert are entitled to attend.
Tickets can be had at Messrs. ROSE & CO.

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GEMS JEWELLERY
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All sorts Indian & Parison make
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EAST INDIA MERCHANT,
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WELCOME TO LALA LAJPATRAI

UNDER THE JOINT AUSPICES OF THE ALL-INDIA AND INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUES.

PROGRAMME.

RECEPTION ON ARRIVAL AT BUNDER IN THE AFTERNOON ON OR ABOUT THE 20TH INSTANT.

PROCESSION THROUGH THE STREETS BY THE FOLLOWING ROUTE:—

DOCKS via	SHEIKH MEMON
FRERE ROAD	STREET
FORT STREET	BHULESHWAR
HORNBY ROAD	C. P. TANK ROAD
ABDUL REHMAN	GIRGAUM BACK
STREET	ROAD
JANJIKAR STREET	SANDHURST ROAD

TO CHAUPATTY.

PUBLIC MEETING
AT NIGHT
AT SHANTARAM'S CHAWL.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, February 14, 1920.

THE TURKISH PROBLEM.

There can be no two opinions that the postponement of the Turkish settlement is a matter of grave anxiety. For this delay, the danger of which is universally admitted, Turkey is in no way responsible. The European Powers, while eager to divide Turkey, are apparently not agreed as to the exact division of spoils. The Turkish problem is easy enough if the Allies will forswear all designs of dividing Turkey between themselves. If there be any secret treaties binding the hands of some of the Allies, it is clear that they should be denounced in the interests of the peace of the world. The cry before and after the armistice for some time was that secret treaties must go. The world was promised a new and honourable chapter in diplomacy but all this tall-talk has apparently ended in a pitiful relapse into old ways. Lord Curzon, in his statement on the Near and the Middle East, admits the disconcerting and hampering effects of the agreements concluded in the early days of the war with France, Italy and other Allies, but has not the courage to deal with these secret treaties as they deserve to be treated. The binding character of secret treaties, entered into under duress and disposing of territories that do not belong to the parties under contract, cannot be admitted. Even if England had promised to France and Italy something that belonged to her, the provisions of the secret treaty could be rightly questioned in these days of new diplomacy. What then of the so-called sanctity of the secret treaties regarding the disposal of the Turkish territories between European Powers? These treaties can have no bearing on the Turkish settlement. Even Lord Curzon, a veteran and seasoned diplomat of the old school, recognises the evil consequences of the secret treaties and he administers a warning against the repetition of similar experiments. Soon after the armistice, Britain found herself in a strange and awkward position because of the conflicting agreements she had secretly entered into with the Arabs and the French and she has not yet extricated herself from the undesirable complications. Lord Curzon says that Britain will not commit the mistake of entering into secret treaties next time, but what of the present? Are the treaties to stand? Is Turkey to be divided? Is France going to instal herself in Syria though nobody wants her there, not even the Lebanon Christians? Are the Greeks to occupy Smyrna, sport in Turkish massacres and cut off the Turks from their natural port? Is Arabia, which was definitely promised independence, to be taught the art of self-government by the joint efforts of the British and the French? Lord Curzon says that there were good reasons for the treaties when they were entered into. Such treaties are, therefore, rightly called treaties under duress and they cannot be justly enforced. Whatever be the reason that led to the secret agreements, they cannot be allowed to interfere with the provisions of the Turkish peace. The Turkish settlement must be considered and decided, uninfluenced, in any way, by the secret treaties between France, England and Italy.

Lord Curzon confesses the blunder but would still stick to secret engagements. It is a very curious position for him to take; for he need have no fear that the honour of Britain requires that the secret treaties must be observed though they are wrong in themselves. The honour of Britain demands that they should be denounced and that a just and equitable settlement with Turkey arrived at. Lord Curzon does not say a word about self-determination, fourteen points and independence of small nations. He knows full well that there is very little of these things in the threatened disposal of Turkey and he pleads that his hands are tied down by the secret treaties. He says so, because he is, perhaps, reluctant to admit that everything depends on the renunication of Britain. The other Powers would not dare talk of the division of spoils, if Britain were to oppose the idea, all the secret treaties notwithstanding. The difficulty is not so much the existence of secret treaties as the unwillingness of Britain herself to surrender all claims under it. The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri struck the right note in this connection when in the course of his presidential address at the third session of the All-India Khilafat Conference yesterday, he said:

It is Britain that almost wholly operated, in this theatre of war, and she alone may be said to have the right of taking Mesopotamia. If, therefore, Britain only decides to abandon Mesopotamia, then no other nation could well claim any other part of the country. If only Britain makes up her mind to be considerate to the feelings and sentiments of the Muslims, then she can with greater ease, and with cleaner hands, induce the other nations to forego any annexation of territory. And is this asking too much of the statesmanship of Britain? Is the acquisition of country so great a good that it should be purchased at any price? Is no cost too great, not even the contentment and loyalty of several millions of people? Is such statesmanship aware of the severe and undue strain put on the unquestioned loyalty of the people? Is it wise to compel the Muslim masses to make a choice between their undoubted loyalty to the British Empire and the inexorable demands of their faith? Is it in the interests of the British Empire to take such a serious risk? Let me assure them that this is not the view of a few agitators or extremists or alarmists, according to the pet notions of the bureaucracy. No, it is the opinion and feeling of the vast masses of Muslims, to whom their religion is the most valued possession in life and in death. Is British statesmanship prepared for such a grave and terrible responsibility? I have not lost all faith in the good sense and prudence of British statesmen, and I hope and pray that they will rise equal to the occasion.

We fervently hope wiser counsels will yet prevail. Lord Curzon, however, has no yet fully profited by the voice of warning raised by influential and responsible Englishmen, who know and understand the East for, referring to the question of mandates, he says that America would have been welcomed as mandatory for the whole of the Turkish Empire. Even before Peace was declared, the European Powers quartered themselves on the Turkish portions they had assigned to themselves. There was an uproar in France because she would not get Syria soon and Britain yielded to the clamour. Greece was let loose in Smyrna and yet Lord Curzon says that he was willing to place the Turkish Empire under America! Armenia and Constantinople only were meant for America and America declined the invitation to be responsible for them. The complaint of America was that European countries had assigned delectable portions of Turkey to themselves leaving Armenia for her. If, as Lord Curzon argues, the whole of Turkey was to be under America, what became of the secret treaties then? The story cannot be believed. It is, again, absurd to talk of placing Turkey under a mandate. The petty European States are able to manage their affairs though they are practically inexperienced and does Turkey require a mandatory? The needs of the situation can be met by securing adequate guarantees for the protection of minorities and by admitting Turkish suzerainty coupled with full provincial autonomy. Lord Curzon says that he cannot have Basra without Bagdad. France may say she cannot have Syria without Damascus. Where are these things to end? Lord Curzon knows that frontiers have an ugly habit of jumping forward and it is a question whether Britain should go on indefinitely adding to her already heavy responsibilities. Lord Curzon began his speech on a high plane, but ended it in the Imperialistic vein, which is perhaps inseparable from him. He did not suggest a just solution of the Turkish question, a closer understanding with Turkey and the adoption of the traditional British policy of friendship and cooperation. Instead he dwelt on the bogey of Pan-Islamism and Pan-Turanianism and urged the necessity of watching over these movements. He does not evidently believe in a strong Turkey and a strong Persia, the two best guarantees of peace in the Near and the Middle East. He declares that the two natural guardians of the Near and the Middle East are Britain and France and is anxious for the closest co-operation between the two. He wants to make an endeavour for the grant of autonomy to the nationalities under a mandate. What would be more natural, immediate autonomy under Turkish Suzerainty or autonomy at some very remote future date under a Western mandate? Lord Curzon talks beautifully but mere words are of no consequence to the afflicted nationalities whose destiny is to be handed over to Western Powers. Like a man standing on the watch-tower, he wants to make an endeavour to penetrate the secret of the remote future. But that is precisely what the Allies do not seem to want to do. They seem to be concerned only with the immediate advantages—a division of spoils. They do not seem to take into account the consequences entailed by the appropriation of the Turkish territories, in some cases, against the will of the inhabitants concerned.

Already thoughtful and responsible men in the West have begun to doubt the efficacy or wisdom of the mandatory system in maintaining the peace of the world. "The Nation", the organ of all that is best in British liberalism, says:

In the present state of European politics it seems unreasonable to look for any solution on the mandatory principle which will not contain all the elements of trouble and danger for the future. But why should not the League help in these cases directly rather than by the agency of particular Powers? There will be in any case some sort of indigenous Government set up for Syria and Mesopotamia. Why should not these Governments be enabled to take advisers of their own and to receive from the League the general help that they are to receive from France or Great Britain? There are obvious difficulties, but are they greater than the difficulties under the alternative system? By this means we escape the chief danger, the danger of setting up any European Power in a position of antagonism to native ambitions, creating new vested interests, which means a new servitude for the West as much as for the East. Could not the statesmen of the League work out a system on these lines for giving expert guidance and financial help? If such a system were adopted, it would obviously be our duty to revise the Persian Treaty in accordance with these principles, and to make Persia a leading example of the new method rather than a cynical illustration of the old.

"The Nation" advocates this righteous course because the last twelve months of the armistice have shown whither "this false system of mixed guardianship and possession"—which is the right description of the mandatory system—is likely to lead. Speaking particularly of the resettlement of the Turkish Empire the journal says:

Unless we can persuade our rulers to learn at the eleventh hour, we shall have more to guard than ever after the Peace, and the forces against which we shall have to guard those possessions will be more dangerous and active than the forces that threatened our peace in the past. This will apply to all the Powers that take a share of the plunder. The war which was to have made the world freer will end in putting it under a more desperate servitude. The very exhaustion of Europe will embitter the quarrels of the Powers over great sources of wealth, and the growth and expansion of a political self-consciousness in the Arab populations will be regarded as an argument for a sterner and more inflexible administration. Europe will be caught more inexorably than ever in the old vicious circle.

How is this vicious circle to be avoided? By limiting European connection with the Turkish Empire to that of the general guidance that the League of Nation alone is capable of giving and granting to the subject nationalities of the Turkish Empire the fullest measure of autonomy, on the basis of nationality, as parts of a Commonwealth owning allegiance to the Sultan-Khalif. That is the *only* solution compatible with the purpose for which the war was waged and with the religious obligations of Islam. And it is so because it is *the* righteous solution. The Supreme Council has met in London and, as Reuter informs us, has substantially settled the terms of the Turkish Treaty. We trust it has taken a long view of the question and has decided it on its merits without taking into consideration the secret treaties. Lord Curzon spoke of the special interests of Britain and it is because of those special interests that we urge England to represent the case of Turkey strongly before the Supreme Council and to see that it is settled, not according to the conveniences and advantages of the Western Powers but in the interests of the country and people concerned. It is gratifying to find Mr. Churchill advocating an early peace with Turkey which will not trample upon Mahomedan principles. If Mahomedan principles are not to be trampled upon, the policy foreshadowed by Lord Curzon in regard to Mesopotamia must be repudiated. For, it is only the discarding of the mandatory system that can satisfy "Mahomedan principles" which are identified with the demands of righteousness as well as of nationality and self-determination. It is evident that British statesmen have not yet fully realised what these "Mahomedan principles" are which, as they are rightly anxious, must not be trampled upon. An adequate realisation of them can only be brought about by a vigorous propaganda. The Moslem, the Indian, view—which is the right view—must be pressed home insistently as well as emphatically. It was, hence, a wise decision to hold a session of the All-India Khilafat Conference in Bombay what time a momentous decision regarding Turkey was being taken. If this decision is ultimately to prove to be the right one, no amount of effort or money can be spared to urge the far-reaching political wisdom as well as the inherent justice of the Moslem demand. The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, therefore, went to the root of the matter when he gave special prominence to the imperative need of a vigorous agitation alike in India, in Britain and in Europe.

NEITHER SHAME NOR REMORSE.

After lying low for ten months, Sir Michael O'Dwyer has reappeared with a contribution in the London "Times" on the rights and wrongs of the Amritsar massacre. He, without feeling the slightest shame or remorse at the cold-blooded slaughter of hundreds of fellow-creatures in Amritsar, "explains at length" that he did not send any telegram, but only conveyed a verbal message through his Private Secretary at General Beynon's request. After his cut-throat performance, General Dyer received a message conveying the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor; and later, we were told, a promotion. We do not know the purport of the long explanation, but we may restate the evidence of the Hunter Committee on the origin of the telegram. The only question that has to be ascertained against the explanations of Sir Michael D'Dwyer is the identity of the person who gave out the sentiments of approval. According to Sir Michael, his Private Secretary as well as General Beynon appears as intermediary between him and General Dyer. What was the deposition of General Beynon? Replying to Pandit Jagat Narain, General Beynon gave the history of the telegram:—

> When the Lieutenant-Governor communicated to the witness (General Beynon) his approval of General Dyer's action he told the witness he might add in the telegram to General Dyer that the Lieutenant-Governor approved it.

The words of approval were communicated perhaps through the Private Secretary, but they represented the joyful appreciation of the deed by Sir Michael himself. And what is the use of inflicting a long rigmarole now on the public about the telegram, when Sir Michael, even now, without any word of regret, tries his best to defend the conduct of General Dyer? He declares that General Dyer was justified in opening fire, that he was the best judge of the amount of firing necessary, that he dealt the "rebellion" a decisive blow and saved the Punjab infinitely greater amount of suffering.

If, after the reflections of ten months, Sir Michael can argue himself into further approval of the foul massacre, we have no hesitation in accepting the testimony of General Beynon that it was he and none other, who spoke in jubilant terms of the carnage, and sent the message of cheer to General Dyer. And the letter of Sir Michael, besides repeating his appreciation, knocks the bottom out of the rather charitable conjecture of the "Times" that the Lieut.-Governor might have sent the message without knowledge of facts. Now Sir Michael with full knowledge of the facts appeals for larger trust in the discretion of General Dyer and praises him as the agent of victory over the "insurgeants". Disaffection, riot, rebellion, revolution—these are interchangeable terms with the heroes of the Punjab. General Dyer in his evidence said that he fired and fired well, that it did not occur to him that he should warn the people; that he took them all to be rebels and enemies of the Crown; that he wanted to give them a lesson; that he thought a little firing was bad; that he fired into the thickest part of the crowd till his ammunition ran short; he sighed that the two armoured cars could not be brought for action and he added that he left the wounded and dead in anguish, because that was not his job. It is to this brutal, ghoulish deed that Sir Michael gives the honours of a gallant *coup*. It is not a pleasing episode to recall; and we are aghast at the godless cynicism with which any man could speak with composure and approval of deeds that ought to make men ashamed of their own form. About the crawling order, Sir Michael says that he was not responsible for it and he adds, explicitly, that he did not approve of it. A brother-official in the Imperial Council called it "the accidental crawling of twelve men"; but that was said in the Indemnity Debate. Later it was admitted that the order was given and enforced, and if the responsibility is not Sir Michael's, he, of course, may feel happy or wretched as he likes, that the crawling idea belonged to General Dyer.

What is the purpose of this long explanation which only condemns himself? The Punjab Government's "preliminary whitewash" was done in London, and it did not say anything about the "decisive factor" of Jhallianwalla. Sir Michael adds his independent testimony. Just as General Dyer was honoured with promotion, Sir Michael was given the distinction of presiding over the Army Commission. The "impartial enquiry" was shattered by the exclusion of non-official evidence, if not by its militarist stuffing. With everything to his advantage, he now comes out protesting against the "baiting of British officials." And the "Times,"—true to the tradition of a free Press, the bulwark of a free people—has given a smashing reply to this "protest." Sir Michael, no doubt, tried to reach the soft corner of its heart which the "Times" reserves for the prestige of officials. But all acts of perfidious violence and massacre cannot be screened for the sake of prestige. Let British officials think more of human honour and less of prestige. After this war, no one will care two figs for "prestige," if that prestige is divorced from morality. After the infamy of Jhallianwalla, it would take more than human audacity for one to come and cry for silence—for the sake of prestige. The days of O'Dwyers, prestige-mongers and Jhallianwalah-heroes, must cease for the honour and security of this land. Sir Michael has, after an elaborate defence of General Dyer, the effrontery to call for protection from the Press, and has earned the snub he richly deserved for the sensitiveness he was secretly entertaining. Sir Michael does not seem to have protested against the dification of miscreants. Why did he not write to the "Morning Post" and the Anglo-Indian journals in India? For him, officials should always be the recipients of praise and honours, without reference to the nature of their actions. We were sometimes inclined to fancy that even Sir Michael might be amenable, in some moods, to the reach of remorse. He now champions the cause of General Dyer and makes slobbering appeals for official prestige. He has not changed at all, but he cannot alter or minimise the reprobation of the rest of mankind for the horrors of the Punjab.

Notes of the Day.

Conditions in Austria.

After the Austrian delegates had represented the economic and financial conditions of Austria, we are told by Reuter, the Reparation Commission expressed great sympathy and said it would do its utmost to remedy the critical state of affairs. But who is responsible for the present awful conditions in Austria? The whole country is condemned to a slow and sure death. Formerly Austria-Hungary was a self-subsisting economic unit. Certain portions of the Hapsburg Empire were agriculturist and some portions were mainly industrial. Austria-Hungary was divided into nearly half-a-dozen States in absolute disregard of economic conditions. Of all the new States, the plight of Austria was unimaginable. She was land-locked and cut off from raw goods and foodstuffs and she lies now absolutely helpless. One thing the Allies could have done. If Austria could not be given a port of her own and if areas producing raw goods and foodstuffs could not be included in her jurisdiction in a reasonable proportion, if they could not at least see that the new States entered into an economic convention guaranteeing freedom of trade, it was their bounden duty to allow her to be incorporated into Germany. Austria would not have been reduced in that case to absolute naupery and she would not have been a 'burden on the Poor Law of Europe.' But France came in the way and would not allow German-Austria to be joined to Germany. How long are the Allies some of whom themselves are in need of relief, going to feed Austria? Ways must be found to make Austria feed herself by reviving her industries, by giving her an outlet to the sea so that she may be independent of the economic barriers of the new States and by supplying her with raw goods. The best way to fight a famine is to find work for the stricken. The Reparation Commission now sheds tears. It is the Peace Conference that treated Austria so recklessly that is responsible for her present economic prostration. The Peace Treaty must, therefore, be revised and the economic terms modified.

Need of Immediate Protest

We draw the attention of the Government as well as the public to the letter on the subject of the sale of peace Councils by Messrs. B. F. Madon and S. R. Bomanji, which we publish elsewhere. We are afraid the real position in regard to this matter has not been fully appreciated by the general public who, in their not altogether excusable ignorance of the question, have not realised the disastrous consequences that must inevitably accrue to the country by the continuance of these sales. The apathy of the commercial community is, however, especially inexcusable and we trust the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and other public bodies will at once bestir themselves and demand the immediate stoppage of such sales.

TURKISH INTEGRITY MUST BE MAINTAINED.

THIRD ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

PLEDGES OF GOVERNMENT RECALLED

ANTI-KHILAFAT MOVEMENT CONDEMNED.

HON. MR. BHURGRI'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The third sessions of the All-India Khilafat Conference was held in a "mandap" specially erected for the occasion on the site of the Mastanshah Tank, Bombay, yesterday, The Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri presided, and there was a very large attendance of Mahomedan leaders from all parts of the country. The spacious mandap was crowded and among those seated on the platform were:—Moulana Abdul Bari, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mohamed Chhotani, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Moulana Shaukat Ali, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Jaffer, the Hon. Mr. S. D. Kanji, Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan, Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor, Mr. Hadi C. Tyebji, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri, Mr. M. K. Azad, and others. A number of Hindu and Parsi gentlemen were also present, including Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. V. A. Desai, Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Mr. S. G. Banker, and Mr. Dhirajlal Banker.

The President, Maulana Abdul Bari, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Chhotani and others were on arrival received with loud cries of "Allah-o-Akbar." The proceedings opened with the recitation of a passage from the Koran. Mr. Mia Mohamed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani, Chairman of the Reception Committee, then addressed the assembly, welcoming the delegates and visitors. At the conclusion of Mr. Chhotani's speech, the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri was elected President of the Conference, on the motion of Maulana Abdul Bari, seconded by the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, and supported by the Hon. Mr. Sharif Dewji Kanji. The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri then delivered his presidential address, at the conclusion of which the Conference adjourned till evening, the Subjects' Committee meeting during the interval.

MR. CHOTANI'S SPEECH.

The following is the full text of the speech of Mian Mohamed Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani, Chairman, Reception Committee.

Delegates and Gentlemen,—

I deem it an honour to have the special privilege of according to you, on my behalf and on behalf of the members of the Reception Committee, our sincerest greetings and most cordial welcome to this great gathering, of which the town of Bombay will ever be proud. The object which has brought you here from all parts of India is a noble one, of rendering service to your religion, your country, and your community.

Gentlemen, we have not assembled here to discuss a new question, or to formulate a new demand. The subject before us is one which has already been discussed many a time before. We still stand firmly by our demands regarding the Khilafat, the Holy Places of Islam, and the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, for which representations have already been made to the British Government. We meet here to-day to discuss what consideration has, so far, been paid to our pleadings an dwhat further steps we should take to make our voice heard, so as to move the British Representatives and the delegates of the Peace Conference to support our cause.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND OUR DEMANDS.

Gentlemen, I need hardly mention that in spite of our strong representations and strenuous efforts to express, in the clearest possible manner, our religious obligations and responsibilities regarding the Khilafat, no assurances have yet been given to us that our legitimate demands will be acceded to. The only consolation which His Excellency the Viceroy has given us, is this, that our demands have been adequately placed before the Peace Conference. While we are deeply grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India for their kindly placing before the Peace Conference the demands of the Indian Mussalmans regarding the Khilafat, we hesitate to admit that England has no decisive voice in the Peace Conference. May we venture to ask which power is pressing the British occupation of Palestine and Mesopotamia? Does any power compel the British Government to occupy the Holy Places of Islam through the agency of the Sherif of Mecca, who has violated the sacred traditions of Islam and thus created suspicions and unrest in the Moslem world? This is the question to which no British statesman has yet given us a satisfactory answer. We have, therefore, every reason to fear that our demands cannot be placed properly before the Peace Conference by the British delegates unless and until Mesopotamia and Palestine are evacuated by England. If England herself takes a liberal view of the question and fights out for the preservation of the religious rights of her Moslem subjects at the Peace Conference, the Allied Powers cannot go against her policy with regard to the Turkish settlement. Russia is herself in a state of confusion and America is holding herself aloof. Japan has no interest in the question and Greece has no right to interfere in the Peace Conference, or in the settlement with Turkey, for she was never at war with Turkey. As for the remaining two Powers, namely France and Italy, we firmly believe that they cannot, and will not, offer any resistance if only England will, by example and precept, support the united demand of the Moslem world. France will do well to recollect those awful days in her history when the enemy was at the gates of her capital: those days when in breathless suspense she waited for reinforcements pouring from India to hold the lines at Ypres: those days when the Indian soldiers came to her rescue, shed their blood bravely in her cause and helped in saving her from an overwhelming catastrophe. The Indian soldiers still remember how she appreciated their services in the form of fanciful and charming entertainment peculiar to her atmosphere and now that the war is over, she is morally bound to take up the cause of those who helped her at the time of her pressing need and fought for her. England pledged to us the safety of the Holy Places of Islam and the integrity of the Khilafat and we held those pledges as sacred. We served her with our men and money and fought with our own brethren in faith in order to bring the War to a victorious end. Now that the War is over the Premier of England compliments General Allenby for having won a most triumphant 'Crusade'—an expression against which we most vehemently protest. To call this War a Crusade is to go counter to the most solemn declaration and insistent averments made in the beginning and during the War, that the War was not a religious War, but a righteous War undertaken *inter alia* for the safety and integrity of small states and nationalities.

It would have been impossible for the Mussalmans to take any part in the War on behalf of the allies, if they were told that they were fighting a 'Crusade' against Islam! I leave it to the British nation to judge how far this utterance of the most responsible British Minister of the Crown is likely to strengthen Moslem loyalty.

The whole of Jazira-tul-Arab is now directly and indirectly under the influence of burden to the British Government from an intolerable interference in the Khilafat, and is, at the same time, a source of unbearable burden to the British Government from an economical standpoint. This is not my own individual opinion but British statesmen themselves entertain the same view. Sir John Hewitt has clearly pointed out that the British occupation of Mesopotomia will sow a seed of excitement and vengeance in the Moslem world, and the local inhabitants and Indian Mussalmans are more entitled to decide about the remaining portion of the Jaziratul-Arab than France. Similarly the "Times" of London, in the course of a leader, points out that the British occupation of Mesopotamia will create great financial difficulties and that the enthusiastic reports of local officers are extremely misleading. It urges upon the British Government to examine their enormous commitments elsewhere, the future of their standing army and their financial position at home before arriving at such a decision.

The British Government have frequently announced that the question of the Khilafat is one for the Mussalmans and Mussalmans alone to decide. The Mussalmans have unanimously decided on what lines the institution of Khilafat can be preserved. Every well-wisher of the British Empire, who is fully acquainted with the religious sentiments of the Indian Mussalmans, will strongly advise the British Government to win over the whole Islamic world to her side by having a liberal settlement with Turkey on the best evidence available from the general Moslem public. This will result in the safety and stability of the British Empire and the peace and tranquillity of the world.

HOW TO COMBAT BOLSHEVISM.

The attitude of the British Government and the Allied Powers towards Turkey has created unrest in the Moslem world, and feelings of excitement and indignation are rapidly increasing day by day. The enemies of the British Empire are taking advantage of it, but our Ministers are not yet moved to take it into serious account. They have not yet tried to find out what causes have led to the birth and growth of Bolshevism, and the means to crush it. Russia is already overrun by the Bolsheviks and the efforts of the British Government and the Allied powers to check their progress have failed. Persistent rumours are afloat that Afghanistan and Persia are also under their influence. They have already established their position in Central Asia and are now threatening India. Every peace-loving man hates the Bolshevik movement, but the only possible remedy against this besetting danger is to ascertain its real cause. When once the real cause of a disease is found out, it is not a difficult task to prescribe an efficacious remedy. Our European statesmen have not yet realized that greed for wealth and territorial possessions on the one hand and general discontent and unrest of people on the other, are the causes of Bolshevism, and that this movement cannot be crushed so long as both these evils exist.

From all accounts received, the attitude of the Peace Conference towards the Turkish question was not such as to inspire us with the hope that a settlement in accordance with our demands would be arrived at: on the contrary there was every fear of a territorial partition of the Turkish Empire tending to the destruction of the sacred and important Islamic institution of the Khilafat. This fear created an unprecedented excitement and indignation in the Moslem world, and there is a risk of the Bolsheviks making the best use of the situation in which the British, the Allied Powers, and the whole Moslem world are involved. The only possible remedy, therefore, to crush Bolshevism, is to make a favourable settlement with Turkey in accordance with the religious sentiments of the Mussalmans, otherwise there is a fear of the whole of Islamic world coming under the influence of the Bolsheviks.

The present state of affairs has given an opportunity to the British Government to win over the hearts of her ten crores of Moslem subjects, and therewith the sympathies and gratitude of the whole Moslem world. The danger of Bolshevism will be reduced to a considerable degree if the religious demands of Mussalmans are acceded to. The whole of the Moslem world, being satisfied, will help the British Government and the Allied Powers to shatter the Bolshevik movement, and a trouble which has caused a considerable loss of men and money and has threatened the peace of the world, will subside in no time.

BRITISH POSITION IN EAST.

I have repeatedly said, and still confident by believe, that the safety of the Ottoman Empire is calculated to strengthen the position of the British Government in the East. The religious verdict of the Khilafat or of the Sheikh-ul-Islam can do for the British Government in India what enormous wealth and gigantic military forces cannot do. It can be said without the least exaggeration that the Sultans of Turkey have alredy played a part in establishing the position of the British Government in India, and will, I am confident, further strengthen the British position in the East if Turkey is saved from her downfall. The Sheikh-ul-Islam, as we learn, has already issued a "Fatwa", denouncing the Bolshevik Movement, and we hope it will produce the desired effect upon the Moslem world if the Khilafat is not interfered with.

DEPUTATION AND ITS WORK.

Gentlemen, representations have already been made to the British Government by our Moslem leaders in England regarding the question of the Khilafat. Fortunately, some leading and responsible Englishmen, who hold remarkable positions in India as British Officers, and had a chance to know directly what religious attachment the Indian Mussalmans have got for their Khalifa, have also supported our cause. The necessity of sending a representative deputation to England and America of the Indian Mussalmans was keenly felt, and I am glad the first batch of the deputation, consisting of Messrs Mohamed Ali, Saiyed Hussain and Maulana Saiyed Suleman Nadvi, sailed for Europe on 1st February, and the second batch is soon likely to start. We place our entire confidence in the members of the deputation, and hope they will spare no pains to candidly place our religious views before the European statesmen and to enlist their sympathies for a favourable settlement of Turkey. It appears that a remarkable change has taken place in the public opinion of England, of which the appeal of the "Daily Telegraph" is a striking illustration. We are sure, through the Divine help of the Almighty Allah, the efforts of the deputation will yield good results, and the British nation will realize that their strength in the East lies in the safety of the Turkish Empire.

Gentlemen, it is by no means an easy affair to face strong oppositions which have threatened the peace and prosperity of the Islamic world. The public of Europe and America which has so far been taking a very narrow view of Islam on account of misrepresentation of facts is to be won to our side, and it requires enormous funds to face the difficulty and to achieve success. Worldly possessions and wealth are of no use when our religion is in danger, and I strongly urge upon every Moslem individual in India to do his best in collecting at least thirty lakhs of rupees for which an appeal has been made. When our object is gained, the surplus amount of the Khilafat Fund, if any, can be used for various purposes, such as the education of the Moslem masses, without which the progress of our community is not possible. Our task looks difficult only for want of sufficient funds, and I confidently hope the Indian Mussalmans will not fail to adequately answer the vigorous call of duty.

VICEROY AND OUR EXPECTATIONS.

We offer our heartfelt gratitude on His Excellency the Viceroy for affording facilities to us in sending a section of our representative deputation to England without further delay. We hope His Excellency will request the British Ministers to receive the deputation and to pay due consideration to its pleadings regarding the religious demands of His Majesty's Moslem subjects. We further hope His Excellency will be pleased to give wide publicity to those communications which have passed between him and the Imperial Government in this connection, so that the Moslem public may come to know what the Indian Government has done for them in their present difficulties.

Gentlemen, before I conclude, I cannot help appreciating the wise policy and broad-mindedness of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, who kept peace and order in the town of Bombay at a time when all the important places in India were in disturbance. His Excellency and his staff have taught a lesson to the British Officers that the excitement of people can be better put down by patience and tolerance rather than by force of arms. Since the recent disturbances, all the important public meetings in the Punjab and other places have ended with expressions of sorrowful complaints against their respective local Governments, but our meeting to-day will, I hope, end with expressions of satisfaction and appreciation for the Government of this Province.

Gentlemen, I have said enough and now I come to a conclusion. The task before us requires good deal of practical work, and we should vigorously continue our exertions till our religious demands are acceded to. May Allah, the Great and High, help us to reach our goal! Amen.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following is the full text of the Presidential Address of The Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgari:—

Brethren in Islam I thank you all from the bottom of my heart for the great honour you have done me in calling upon me to preside on this great occasion. I should have shrunk from a position, which deeply as I value it, I humbly recognize to be beyond my small capacities, but my personal feelings have yielded to the clear call of duty. Though the notice to me has been extraordinary short, I fully realize it to be my constant duty to respond to the call of every righteous cause at all times and at however short a notice.

Gentlemen, the question which we are here met to consider is of the most vital interest, not only to the whole Muslim World but to the British Empire itself and ultimately to the placid and friendly relations between the nations, the races, and the religions of the world. It is no less a question than the settlement of the fate of the Ottoman Empire by the Allied and Associated Powers. It is a matter of the deepest moment to over 70 millions of British Muslim subjects, who are bound by the bonds of religious allegiance to the head of that Empire. It is also a matter of paramount importance to the British Empire, whose future will be affected for good or ill, according as the dearest interests of a large part of its population are respected or over-ridden.

I do not think it necessary to enter into the question of the religious doctrines on which the Khilafat question is based. That has been fully considered and conclusively determined by those entitled to speak with authority in the matter. Besides, the opinion of the vast mass of Muslims is definitely settled on the point. Whatever the critics of the doctrine may say, the popular belief is unshakeable, and cannot, and will not, be altered. It may, therefore, be taken as settled, beyond question that the Sultan of Turkey is both the Spiritual head of the entire Islamic World, and the temporal guardian of its spiritual interests both by the unanimous teaching of the doctors of the Faith and by the universal belief of its professors. The contention that the Khalifa should belong to the Koreish tribe is futile, in-as-much as it is not endorsed either by the authoritative interpreters of the Muslim Faith or by the firm and unalterable belief of the vast mass of Muslims.

A MOMENTOUS SITUATION.

Gentlemen, we are now standing on the threshold of a momentous situation. The Allied Powers have met, and are to meet, in Conference, to decide the fate of Turkey, as the result of the great world war which has now closed. There are grounds for grave apprehensions that this momentous decision is to be made without any regard to the interests of Turkey or of the entire Muslim World. Dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire and the expulsion of the Turks from their home appears to be a dreadful contingency, which might at any moment materialise into a fact. The situation is one of the most anxious concern to every member of the great Islamic Faith. Hence it is that every loyal professor of that creed feels himself called upon, by the highest and holiest of duties, to put forward his utmost efforts to secure a just and proper settlement of the future of Turkey and a due recognition of the rights and interests of the great Muslim Community.

Gentlemen, let us briefly consider the merits of the question. The control of the Jaziratul Arab and the custody of the Holy places are, by the Muslim faith ordained to be, and have always been, as a matter of history, in the hands of the Khalifa. Thrace, Asia Minor and Constantinople have been admitted by the highest authority the British Empire itself "to be predominantly Turkish, in composition and to be 'The Homelands' of the Turks. It has also been recognised by the greatest British statesmen that the Khalifa should be a Muslim of free position and full power, chosen from within, and not imposed from without, the Muslim World. From time immemorial, the temporal head of the Turkish Empire has also been the seat of the Khilafat.

It will thus be seen that the Control of Jaziratul-Arab and the custody of the Holy Places are among the most sacred and precious rights of the Muslim World.

REPEATED PLEDGES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

So much as to the clear and admitted rights of the Muslim Khalifa I now come to the solemn and repeated pledges, that have been given in the matter, by the Powers that be, and wish to emphasise only two of them the clearest and the most authoritative of all. President Wilson included in his memorable fourteen points of his Peace Programme, the provision that 'the Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty." The Prime Minister of England, in his remarkable pronouncement on the War aims of the Allies, declared that "We do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the homelands of the Turkish race, with its capital of Constantinople . . . nor are we fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital, or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race." And the direct promises made to the Muslims of India were none the less clear and emphatic. They were assured that "no question whatsoever of religion was involved in the war . . . . that the Muslim sacred places would be immune from attack or molestation, and that Great Britain and her Allies had no territorial ambitions and greed."

It is on the strength of these assurances that the Muslims fought for the cause of England and the Allies in every theatre of War, and even against their own brethren in Faith in Mesopotamia and Palestine. It was their loyal devotion to the flag, under which they lived, and their simple trust in the good will and the most solemn pledges of the British Government that prompted them to do violence to their natural feelings of attachment to their faith and of affection for their fellow believers. In view of these clear rights and these definite promises, are not the Muslims fully entitled to demand that due regard be paid to their interests and beliefs in the settlement of the future of Turkey by Britain and all the other allied and associated Powers? Is this demand in the slightest measure in excess of what they have every reason to expect, on the strength of the promises made to them? Are sacred rights to be thus ignored? Are these solemn pledges mere "scraps of paper"? Is it just or wise to ride roughshod over the deepest feelings and beliefs of such a large portion of humanity? Would such a course be sanctioned by morality? Does prudence allow it? Does wise policy dictate it? It is neither justice nor wisdom to pay no heed to what 70 millions of Moslems think and feel, and 200 millions of Hindus sympathise with.—Is the British Government prepared permanently to forfeit the people's faith in its honor? Would the moral effect of such a course not infinitely outweigh any material advantages that might result? And are the material advantages so sure or so great or so lasting, a little extra territory purchased at the fearful cost of the highest happiness and good will of such an immense number of human beings?

The most lamentable feature of the present situation is the religious prejudice by which the opponents of Turkey are animated. With many it has become a question of Christianity versus Islam. The late war has been regarded as a religious War even in the highest quarters.—Thus even the Prime Minister of England has described the War as a 'Crusade' waged by the 'Chivalry of Europe' against an alien faith—Apart from the incorrectness of the description in view of the fact that thousands of Muslims fought against their own co-religionists, the impossibility of the language and of the idea underlying it, it cannot be too deeply deplored and resented. If this is the attitude adopted, in the matter even by persons of the highest position of responsibility is it surprising that the greatest unrest should be felt by the Muslims? Surely such an attitude does not augur well for a fair and considerate settlement of the Turkish question, or for the contentment of the Muslims—nor is official opposition to the Khilafat movement any the more profitable. For persecution never yet crushed a genuine belief, but only nursed it into additional vigour. A good illustration, in point, is the recent disingenious attempt by a Sind official at insidious misrepresentation of the Muslim opinion and feeling in the matter—I am ashamed to say that that Sindhi official is a Mahomedan or rather calls himself such. This misrepresentation is not at all a matter of surprise to me. It is the old old game of officials played over and over again and a Nationalist in India is only too familiar with it. Some officials have tried in the past, and I am afraid, they will try in the future to misrepresent the feelings of the people and one cannot but have the greatest contempt for those who, false to their faith should be their ready tools and instruments. You know well enough, gentlemen, what fate these attempts have met. They have been each time thoroughly and ignominiously exposed. Do officials realise that the instigators and instruments of this mischievous movements have only succeeded in making incalculable harm to the name and reputation of British Government in this country.

THE ANT-KHILAFAT MOVEMENT.

With regard to the Anti-Khilafat movement set afoot in Sind, I have reason to believe that the Bombay Government as not a party to this disgraceful attempt to misrepresent and coerce public opinion. The Governor of Bombay has also openly disapproved of it. I wish I could say the same thing for the Sind administration. But let me from this place tell the sympathetic and good Governor of Bombay, that mere disapproval and warning will not eradicate the mischief which has been done by this movement. The situation urgently requires that Government should immediately institute a public inquiry into the allegations openly made in regard to this movement. The public has had for long time and with unabated persistence called for an open inquiry and have made out a strong case for the granting of their request. I hope and trust that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will take early steps to meet this demand which is based on fairness and justice. I apologise for speaking at this length in regard to this Anti-Khilafat movement, which I for one would naturally have treated with the contempt which it deserves. But it is because I have come to realize the depth and intensity of the feeling of bitterness in the minds of Moslems, particularly in Sind, that I want the Government to demonstrate its readiness to sift this matter to the bottom and to punish adequately those officials who have abused their position to tyrannise over people and indirectly do serious harm to Government itself. I do not think that Government can afford to ignore this aspect of the question. As however it always happens in such cases, the mischievous movement in Sind not only defeated its own object but recoiled on the instigators and participators in the movement and by wounding the most cherished beliefs of Islam, awakened the whole of Moslem Sind to unusual activity and gave the most powerful impetus to the Khilafat movement in Sind, until it is to-day one of the strongest centres of the movement. This misguided official action has done disservice to official credit alone and rendered the greatest service to the cause it was designed to injure.

Shelter is sometimes taken under the plea that the fate of Turkey is in the hands of the Allied Powers and not of Britain alone. But to my mind the conviction is irresistible that the decision rests almost entirely with Britain. It is Britain that almost wholly operated, in this theatre of war, and she alone may be said to have the right of taking Mesopotamia. If therefore, Britain only decide to abandon Mesopotamia, no other nation could well claim any other part of the country. If only Britain makes up her mind to be considerate to the feelings and sentiments of the Muslims, she can with greater ease, and with cleaner hands, induce the other nations to forego any annexation of territory. And is this asking too much of the statesmanship of Britain? Is acquisition of country so great a good that it should be purchased at any price? Is no cost too great, not even the contentment and loyalty of several millions of people? Is such statesmanship aware of the severe and undue train put on the unquestioned loyalty of the people? Is it wise to compel the Muslim masses to make a choice between their undoubted loyalty to the British Empire and the inexorable demands of their faith? Is it in the interests of the British Empire to take such a serious risk? Let me assure them that this is not the view of a few agitators or extremists or alarmists, according to the pet notions of the bureaucracy. No, it is the opinion and feeling of the vast masses of Muslims, to whom their religion is the most valued possession in life and in death. Is British statesmanship prepared for such a grave and terrible responsibility? I have not lost all faith in the good sense and prudence of British statesmen, and I hope and pray that they will rise equal to the occasion.

DUTY OF MAHOMEDANS.

So much for the British Statesmen. Now, Gentlemen, let us consider what are our own plain duties. What is it that we should do to enable us best to achieve our objects? What is it to the accomplishment of which we should bend all our strength. Our first and foremost duty is to keep alive with unremitting fervour and increasing intensity our agitation for the Khilafat question. The movement has spread far and wide in towns and villages to an extent which has been beyond our expectation. Let us lay deep, and lay wisely and well, the foundations of this movement, so that the fabric we are helping to construct will outlast all ravages of fortune or time. It is also our duty to organize control and conserve the forces of agitation for the purpose of employing all manner of legitimate pressure on the powers that be with a view to the earliest attainment of our cherished objects and so wisely to direct the forces and guide the movements as to make this agitation and organised public opinion a powerful weapon of vast and constant utility. I deem it my duty that that Sindhi official is a Mahomedan to place before you the position of affairs as I view it. Our line of action is to bring such overwhelming pressure of organized public opinion to bear upon the chief authorities on whom the decision of the question depends that no settlement other than that urged by the entire Moslem world backed up by the teeming Millions of the Hindus of India should be possible. There is, thanks be to Allah a band of broad-minded, Englishmen, true Christians eminently fitted to influence official action, who are helping us in our work and it is the barest truth to say that the Right Hon'ble E. S. Montagu is among them the best champion of our cause, for which not less than for his efforts in regard to the question of Indian reform he deserves the best thanks of Indians. It is also an undoubted fact which has been officially admitted in England that the active sympathy, shown by the Hindus, led by Mahatma Gandhi in the moslem cause, for which the Mahomedans of India and elsewhere will ever remain deeply grateful to them has contributed most materially to the chances of a favourable solution of our question. It is essential if our agitation is to lead to success, that we should work in harmony with these weighty factors and with their continued active support strive on to victory. Let us with clear and cool heads but firm and unbending determination keep our movement alive and vigorous. Let there be no misapprehensions as to its clear in-

(Continued on page 10.)

FUTURE OF TURKEY.

BRITAIN AND MESOPOTAMIA.

PAN ISLAMISM AND THE EAST.

LORD CURZON'S ANXIETIES.

(From our Sunday Edition.)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 1 a.m., Feb. 15.

Lord Curzon in the course of a speech discussing the Near East and Middle East situation, said that undoubtedly the whole world was paying heavily for delay in the conclusion of peace with Turkey. This was owing to the attitude of America whom we should have welcomed as mandatory for the whole Turkish Empire. It would be out of question that we should accept a mandate in respect of our Mesopotamian activities (or ?) for the Vilayet of Basra without sharing in the future control of Bagdad. He was convinced that the intimation that we were going to retire would be received with absolute dismay in that country, but we hoped gradually to be enabled to relinquish our share in the burden by training the population to safe government.

Lord Curzon, after detailing various problems relating to the Turkish settlement, said: "We had to keep our eyes on the future of that mysterious movement whether, when based upon religious sentiments, it took the form of Pan-Islamism or, when based on fellow-feeling, it took the shape of Pan-Turanianism. The future effect of that movement on the Eastern world was difficult to forecast, but it must anyhow be profound. He frankly confessed that he regarded the present situation with profound anxiety, not merely in the general interest, but in ours, particularly because of our immeasurably greater interests in the countries between the Mediterranean and the Indus and the overwhelming duties we shoulder in respect of India itself. Symptoms were undoubtedly anxious in Egypt, Palestine, Armenia, Persia, Arabia and Afghanistan."

After referring to the disconcerting an hampering effects of the agreements concluded in the early days of the war with France, Italy and other Allies for good reasons then, but the consequences of which were a warning against repetition of similar experiments, Lord Curzon described the factors necessary for a solution. In connection with these he dwelt on the desirability for the closest co-operation between Britain and the Allies, principally France. "We were the two natural guardians of the destiny of the Near and Middle East. We should endeavour to give the nationalities referred to, the opportunity of enjoying autonomous existence. Anyone looking at the East Just now was just like a standing man on a watch-tower. His eyes ought to be projected over the wide horizon in the endeavour to penetrate the secret of the more remote future. It was this task we were going to take up in London this week."

SUPREME COUNCIL SESSION IN LONDON.

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Feb. 14.

The Supreme Council met this morning at No. 10 Downing Street and Mr. Lloyd George M. Millerand, Signor Nitti and Mr. Curzon were present. The discussions were of a general preliminary character touching *inter alia* the outstanding questions with Germany and the Turkish question. The Conferences are expected to continue for several days. They will take up the work of the Supreme Council, where it was dropped in Paris and the same course will be followed as in Paris.

The Council to-day sat for six hours. It is believed that the meeting in London will last three weeks. No American representative was present. The Council considered the question of surrender of war criminals and complete agreement was found between the Allies regarding further representations to Germany.

The Allied Ministers of Finance will shortly meet to discuss the European financial problems and report to the Supreme Council.

It was been decided that Paris shall continue to be the official headquarters of the Conference.

OUTLOOK IN NEAR EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. Mid-night, Feb. 14.

In the House of Lords Lord Curzon expressed the belief that a good deal of the Peace Treaty would have to be rewritten and revised in course of time. None of its authors claimed sacrosanct character for it. If Germany showed a disposition faithfully to fulfil the treaty obligations, we would do our best to aid her therein and to enable her to resume her place among the civilised communities of the world. Lord Curzon expressed anxiety as regards the outlook in the Near and Middle East, and emphasised the necessity for a broad-minded point of view in settling the difficult problems not yet decided by the Peace Conference.

DATE OF TERMINATION OF WAR.

JANUARY 10TH FIXED.

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. Mid-night, Feb. 14.

A gazette decree fixes January 10th as the date of termination of the war between Britain and Germany. The decree explains that it is impossible to fix the date for termination of present wars as the treaties of peace with some belligerents have not been ratified.

Cockerill's Vickers-Vimy proceeding to the Cape has returned to Jebelti, 200 miles south of Khartoum with engine troubles.

U. S. SENATE DEBATE ON PEACE TREATY.

SENATOR LODGE'S MOTION ADOPTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Feb. 14.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate has adopted by 62 votes to 10 Senator Lodge's motion which was supported by both the Democrat and the Republican leaders in favour of securing a speedy resumption of the Senate debate on the Peace Treaty.

EARLY RATIFICATION OF TREATY.

U.S. PEACE ORGANISATIONS' NOTE TO PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 14.

WASHINGTON.—The representatives of the peace organisations aggregating fifty million members have sent a memorial to President Wilson urging an early ratification of the peace treaty with reservations acceptable to both the Republicans and the Democrats.

SAAR BASIN.

ORGANISATION SETTLED BY COUNCIL OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 14.

The Council of the League of Nations, in the second day's proceedings, at the St. James Palace, settled the organisation of Saar Basin and rejected the request of four German communes for the inclusion in Saar region, on the ground that the Treaty does not empower the Council to make changes delimitation.

NORWAY'S SOVEREIGNTY OVER SPITZBERGEN.

TREATY SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 14.

Paris.—The treaty giving Norway sovereignty over Spitzbergen has been signed. It provides for the protection of British interest and establishes equality of rights for the Allied nationals.

NOTES TO DUTCH AND GERMAN GOVERNMENTS.

DESPATCHED BY ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 15.

It is announced that the Supreme Council's Notes regarding the ex-Kaiser and other war criminals have been finally settled and are now being forwarded to the Dutch and German Governments, respectively. Their contents will not be published until replies have been received.

WAITING TO ESCAPE.

10,000 REFUGEES ON SHIPS AT ODESSA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 15.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 9.—Ten thousan refugees are on ships at Odessa, waiting to escape from the City. The Russian officers and other refugees are marching in small bands to Tiraspol on the Rumanian border. The British battleship Ajax, three British destroyers, an American destroyer and French gunboat are standing by. The British cruiser Ceres is towing a steamer loaded with refugees to Varna.

TURKISH INTEGRITY MUST BE MAINTAINED,

(Continued from page 9.)

tention. I know that in certain quarters there are misapprehensions. Let me assure them all from this place that our leaders are alive to the situation as I have viewed it and the Moslems of India fully realize that we have to attain our object by the adoption of legitimate means-by convincing British statesmen of the righteousness and absolute fairness of our demands and by bringing the utmost pressure of the public opinion of the entire world to bear upon the British Government in whose hands the decision of the question really lies. I realize this as no one realizes the lascerated and embittered feelings of the Moslems in regard to this question but our success lies in a wise and prudent restraint, and danger lies in impetuous indulgence of embittered emotion.

THE QUESTION OF FUNDS.

I cannot also too much emphasise the question of finances for the success of our movement. Money is the sinews of war and funds are therefore necessary for the success of the movement. I have, however, every confidence that these funds will be forthcoming, in an abundant measure, as the conviction of the necessity of sound finances increases. I am sure that every Muslim will consider this great and good cause to be his personal matter, affecting as it does his well being so vitally. Besides funds, organised associations are necessary for the spread of the movement, and Khilafat Committees should be started in every town and village in the country. Further it is essential to have a powerful and representative organization in England with a strong Press and capable Muslims to propagate the movement by enlisting public opinion in its favour. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Isfahani and the selfless devotion of Mr. Musheer Husain Kidwai, we have now in England a full-fledged Moslem Information Bureau and a weekly periodical —of course at present almost a leaflet—the "Muslim outlook," which have, so far as they could, been doing their humble best for the cause. There is ample scope for widening their usefulness. We should remember that there is great prejudice against Islam and specially the Turks in the whole of Europe including England. I am glad that this question has been engaging the attention of Indian Moslems here. This is not a work of any temporary value but of great permanent utility. It is also a matter of joy that you have so promptly responded to the invitation of your Moslem workers in England to send a Khilafat deputation to England and that a leader like Mr. Mohamed Ali leads the first batch of delegates.

With vigorous agitation kept up here, with large funds at our disposal and with an ever-increasing band of workers in England, Europe and elsewhere, forming public opinion for our cause, the British statesmen cannot afford to ignore the universal demands of the Moslems of the world.

THE AGA KHAN THANKED.

Before I conclude let me not forget to mention the invaluable services rendered by H. H. The Agha Khan and the Rt. Hon'ble Amir Ali, who have all his time been working for us against heavy odds. Let me tell you from personal knowledge that if ever the veil is raised from the work done in this behalf by these two influentially placed sons of Islam, it would be discovered that their endeavours for the satisfactory settlement of the Khilafat question have had the greatest effect on the minds of the people of England.

Gentlemen, let us do all we can for the great and good cause which we have espoused. It is a righteous cause and with God's powerful help must succeed. For that help, we must humbly pray in simple faith that He will give us succour in our need."

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The All-India Khilafat Conference resumed its sittings on Sunday evening. Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—

"This meeting of the All-India Khilafat Conference expresses its full confidence in the first batch of the Deputation which left for England on the 1st February, 1920, and other batches which are to go, and in view of the feelings of the Indian and the Moslem subjects of His Majesty's Government, urges upon the Right Hon. Mr. Lloyd George and the other British Representatives in the Peace Conference to give a full and fair hearing to our deputation, and to impress its representations on the Peace Conference."

Mr. Mirza said that when the first Khilafat Conference met at Delhi, they decided to send a deputation of twenty-five gentlemen to England, and at the Amritsar sessions they added four more to the number. The first batch of the deputation had left for England a few days ago, and they should affirm their full confidence in that and other batches that were to follow them to England later on. The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri who had just returned from England was of opinion that it was urgently necessary that they should send more deputations, and it was therefore intended to send the second batch within a fortnight.

LALA GORDHANDAS.

Lala Gordhandas, seconding the resolution, said it had often been asked why in a question which pertained exclusively to Islam, the Hindus should have made common cause with the Mahomedans. He (the speaker) said the answer was an easy one. When Germany violated Belgium's neutrality, Mr. Asquith, the then Prime Minister of England, declared that Great Britain would have to enter the war in defence of the rights of smaller nationalities. Was there then anything strange if the Hindus of India joined hands with their Mahomedan brethren in a question which vitally affected Islam? The Mahomedans viewed with feelings of pain the proposed partition of Turkey, and it was the duty of Hindus to sympathise with their Mahomedan brethren, who were children of the same soil. As Sir Syed Ahmed had said the Hindus and Mahomedans were the two eyes of India; the sorrow of the Mahomedans must grieve the Hindus too. Continuing the speaker said, on November 14, 1914, Mr. Lloyd George gave them the pledge that the war was not waged to annex parts of Turkey to the British Empire, nor to interfere with her independence. But were they now acting according to that pledge? Immediately after the war, when the fourteen points of President Wilson were discussed, they proposed to dismember Turkey and divide her provinces among the Allied Powers. So he wished that Khilafat deputations should be sent to America to tell her people how the Allies were dealing unfairly with Turkey. The agitation against the partition of Turkey was not confined to India alone. In other parts of the world also, the Mahomedans were keen on the question. In East Africa, the other day Indians professing different religions, passed a resolution protesting against the threatened division of the Turkish Empire and the transference of the Holy Places.

MAULANA FAKIR SAHEB.

Maulana Fakhir Saheb, supporting the resolution, said they had full confidence in the deputation that had proceeded to England. Maulana Mahomed Ali had suffered in the cause of Islam, and Mr. Syud Hossain was an eloquent exponent of their views. They were sure that they would impress the Mahomedan view point of the question on the English public. The future of Islam was bound up with the question of Turkey and they should express their views with the utmost emphasis.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

SECOND DEPUTATION NECESSARY.

Malwana Hidayet Ullah, of Delhi, then moved:—

"That in the opinion of this Conference the second batch of the Deputation should proceed to England within a fortnight, and that arrangements for its departure be made by the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay."

Mr. Hasanejjar, of Lucknow, seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

Maulvi Juffarali Khan moved:—

"That this meeting of All-India Khilafat Conference reaffirms the demands made at the former sessions of the Conference, and the Deputation that waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy on the 19th January, 1920."

The resolution seconded by Mr. Bansidhar Pathak, of Baroli, was passed.

The further proceedings of the Conference were postponed to 8 p.m. to-day.

Official and Personal.

The following Government House Engagements have been announced.

Their Excellencies attended the Races in State on the 14th instant.

The Hon. Joan Thesiger, Miss E. Anderson and Mr. Vivian Smith have arrived at Government House on Sunday the 15th instant.

The Hon. Sir Hamilton and Lady Grant arrived at viceregal lodge on Saturday morning.

Mr. Justice Bakewell, who has been in indifferent health for some time, is proceeding to England to-day on eight months' leave.

The Pageant Ball, held at the Banqueting Hall, Madras, on Friday night, was a unique one, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon featuring as Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria.

Monday, Feb. 16.—Their Excellencies will visit the School of Art at 3-30 p.m.—Public Meeting of Infant Welfare Scheme (Provl.) at the Secretariat at 5-30 p.m.—Dinner Party 8-30 p.m.

Tuesday, Feb. 17.—Her Excellency attends meeting of the Conveners of Welfare Exhibition at the Secretariat at 6-15 p.m.—Their Excellencies attend the Byculla Club Ball at 9-30 p.m.

Thursday, Feb. 19.—Her Excellency lays the foundation of a New Home for the Society of Protection of Children near King's Circle at 8-30 p.m.—His Excellency dines with the members of the Orient Club at 8-30 p.m.

Friday, Feb. 20.—Her Excellency will preside at the annual meeting of the Women's Council at the Women's Council Room at 5-30 p.m.

Saturday, Feb. 21.—Their Excellencies accompanied by two A.D.Cs lunch with the Committee of the Byculla Club at 1-45 p.m.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to approve the election by registered graduates of Mr. Vishwanath Balvant Naik, M.A., as an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B., whose term of office expired on the 4th February, 1920.

Mrs. Annie Besant arrives in Bombay on Friday the 20th instant, to meet Lala Lajpat Rai.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REFORMS.

CONGRESS UNREPRESENTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

At an extraordinary special meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar presiding, a resolution was passed protesting against the action of the Madras Government in failing to nominate any one representing the interest of the Indian National Congress on the Advisory Committee appointed by the Government for ascertaining non-official opinion on the rules and regulations to be framed for carrying out the scheme of reforms. It was further resolved to send a telegram to the Viceroy and cables to the Secretary of State and the British Congress Committee drawing attention to the exclusion of Congress representation on the Advisory Committee, and urging their representation.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar moved both the resolutions. The president in his remarks pointed out the committee was virtually in the hands of the Moderate party and nobody actively associated with the Congress or belonging to the Nationalist Party had been appointed on it. The object of the Nationalists was to make use of the reforms as much as possible and it was the bounden duty of Government to see all parties were represented on it.

O'DWYER TO DYER'S RESCUE.

HIS LETTER TO "THE TIMES."

JOURNAL'S CAUSTIC COMMENTS

"NO EXEMPTION FROM PUBLIC CRITICISM."

(From our Sunday Edition.)
(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer addresses a long letter to "The Times" complaining about the journals' comments on the Amritsar massacre and the telegram conveying Sir Michael O'Dwyer's approval. He explains at length that he did not send any telegram but only conveyed a verbal message through his Private Secretary at General Beynon's request at a time when he was very busy with the news of serious disorders. He denies having approved of the crawling order.

"The Times" deals with Sir Michael's O'Dwyers letter in caustic terms and says that his complaint regarding the comment on the sending of the telegram is trivial. He did not send the telegram himself but consented to one being sent. This point, says "The Times" is of the smallest importance. As for the crawling order "The Times" never meant to convey that Sir Michael O'Dwyer approved this.

Discussing Sir Michael O'Dwyer's approval of General Dyer's shooting on an unarmed crowd "The Times" again quotes General Dyer's evidence before the Hunter Committee and adds:—

"These statements require no comment, though we should like to ask whether Lord Allenby would have handled such a situation in a similar way. For many years including the last year there has not been a riotous assembly in India which could not have been dispersed by a volley or two from a couple of dozen police armed with smooth-bore muskets. Sir Michael O'Dwyer goes beyond his province when he refers to the baiting of British officials in India. He seems to be suffering from the loss of perspective. British officials in India and elsewhere are public servants and not immune from public criticism. The Amritsar episode has stirred public feeling deeply and the whole British press commented on it. The Hunter Committee has no judicial character and is merely charged with investigation and can only deal with those witnesses, the Government chooses to place before it."

"The Times" concludes:—"While making all allowance for Sir Michael O'Dwyer's obvious perturbation we would remind him that "The Times" suffers no dictation from any official quarter in regard to the discharge of its public duty."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 14.

In a letter to "The Times" in reply to "The Times'" leader of December 16th, Sir Michael O'Dwyer denies that he telegraphed approving General Dyer's action at Amritsar but says he informed General Beynon that he approved it. He declares that General Dyer was justified in opening fire. He was *prima facie* the best judge of the amount of firing necessary. General Dyer's action was the decisive factor in crushing the rebellion and Sir Michael O'Dwyer is convinced that if General Dyer had not dispersed the Amritsar gathering forcibly, the rebellion would have assumed such dimensions that its suppression would have involved infinitely greater loss of life and suffering than were caused at Amritsar on April 13th, 1919. He did not approve the crawling order. On the contrary, he asked for its cancellation as soon as it came to his notice. He concludes by protesting against the baiting of the British officials in India by a certain section of the press in India and England; the evil consequences of which are rapidly appearing in India.

"THE TIMES'" REPLY.

"The Times" replying declares that the point that Sir Michael O'Dwyer did not telegraph his approval himself but merely permitted somebody else to do so is very unimportant. "The Times" never meant to convey the impression that Sir Michael O'Dwyer approved the crawling order and maintains that General Dyer's action was indefensible, especially because he did not stop firing when the crowd instantly began to disperse."

"The Times" continues:—"Sir Michael O'Dwyer goes beyond his province when he refers to the baiting of British officials and seems to be suffering from the loss of perspective. British officials in India and elsewhere are public servants and are not exempt from public criticism."

"The Times" denies that it criticised Sir Michael O'Dwyer's general handling of the situation in the Punjab in April. On the contrary, when the rebellion was at its height it urged that he should be asked to remain at his post. Therefore it is unable to imagine what ground he has for a serious complaint.

It concludes:—"The Times" suffers dictation from no official quarter in regard to the discharge of its public duty.

FRENCH CHAMBER.

ECHANEL RESIGNS SEAT AS DEPUTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 14.

The Havas Agency says that M. Deschanel to-day resigned the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies and his seat as a Deputy.

M. Barthou has introduced a Bil placing on record that "M. Raymond Poincare, President of the Republic during the war has merited well of the country."

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

The first posters have been issued in Paris for the great National Loan to commence in ten days' time. The loan bears interest at the rate of five per cent. and will be issued at 100 francs redeemable in sixty years at 150.

M. MILLERAND'S POLICY.

SUPPORTER OF ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 11.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 15.

The Havas Agency says that Mr. Millerand, in an interview with Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail," said that he has a strong supporter of the closest possible relations between France and Britain and if he received any encouragement from Mr. Lloyd George nothing would please him more than to undertake a full discussion on all outstanding questions on the lines of Delcasse's famous programme which resulted in the Entente Cordiale. The "Daily Mail" adds that it understands that M. Millerand would like to go further and to establish an actual close Franco-British alliance. French opinion cordially supports him.

M. POINCARE.

"DESERVES WELL OF HIS COUNTRY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 15.

PARIS.—The Chamber has adopted, by 504 votes to 64 a motion declaring that M. Poincare has deserved well of his country.

MARINE ENGINEERS.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Feb. 15.

MELBOURNE.—The Cabinet under the War Precautions Act has prohibited anyone from instigating or aiding the continuance of a protracted strike of marine engineers, which, it declares, is seriously endangering public safety and Commonwealth defence. It has also prohibited the banks from paying or lending money to engineers or their agents.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Feb. .—New York.—The Yacht Club has accepted Lipton's challenge with Shamrock Four for America's Cup. The first race will be held on July 15th, off Sandy Hook as usual.

London, Feb. 11.—Maranham (Brazil).—The Government cotton warehouse has been burned down. Cause is unknown. Damage amounts to £400,000.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The French Cabinet on Thursday, decided to abolish the control of sale price of wheat for 1920 crop.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Ambassadors' Council has rejected the request of Germany and Austria to be allowed to keep police aeroplanes. The decision was reached with practically no discussion.

EMPIRE'S STATISTICS.

NEED FOR CENTRAL BUREAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 15.

The Home Secretary presided at the Government dinner to the delegates to the British Empire Statistical Congress. The company included the High Commissioners for New Zealand and South Africa. The chairman dwelt on the necessity for the establishment of a central bureau of statistical information, which should be clearing-house for the Empire. Government would warmly welcome such a movement. The Conference had done great work. He was satisfied that the international bureau under the League of Nations would duly arrive.

LEAVES FOR KHARTOUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 15.

CAIRO.—The Silver Queen left for Khartoum at quarter past eleven last night, in fine weather.

COLONISATION SCHEMES.

DISADVANTAGES OF EMIGRATION

MR. GANDHI ON INDIAN POSITION.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi writes the following in "Young India". As there is no Indian, who can speak on the problem of Indian emigration, with greater authority than Mr. Gandhi the views expressed in the following command serious consideration of all concerned.

There are at present two deputations India from the overseas. The one headed by its Attorney-General Dr. Numan, is fro British Guiana, and the other by the Bishop of Polynesia is from Fiji. Both these deputations have arrived from their respective colonies for the purpose of obtaining Indian labour. Hitherto both have had indentured labour. In both, the existing indentures have only just been cancelled.

His Excellency the Viceroy whose attitude on the status of British Indians living in the different colonies has been generally correct. put the popular case very clearly when his Excelency said that India could not be expected to consider the convenience of the colonies at her own expense nor could the Government of India prevent free Indian emigration if there were Indians who wanted to go to any of the colonies with a view to bettering their own position. His Excellency further added that a committee of probably non-—official members would be appointed to confer with these deputations and consider the question, and that the Government would be guided by the advice of that committee.

Now let us examine the position. The British Guiana deputation wants free Indian settlers of the farmer type for its plantations. The Fiji deputation wants free in the place indentured labour. Both are tropical countries chiefly growing sugarcane. These colonies unlike South Africa and the Uplands East Africa cannot hold European colonists. These places are not fit for European colonization, but they are being developed by European capital assisted by Indian labour. they cannot get Indian labour whether as servants or master workers, they must tap some other sources, possibly China.

I had the pleasure of meeting both the deputations the British Guiana more than once. From British Guiana there have been no complaints of ill-treatment of its indentured Indians. There is no doubt that there are no legal inequalities in British Guiana. In Fiji too there are probably no glaring inequallities in law. I believe too that the Fiji Government and the planters are now willing to treat the Indian labour better and offer better terms.

The question for us, however, to consider is, do we want Indian labour to go to these colonies, and, if we do, are the terms such as would make the Indians morally and material ly better?

In my opinion we want all the labour we have in India. A willing labour has ample scope for earning a substantial living in India. Our industries require labour. India is not overpopulated. The pure agriculturist does not need to go out of India to earn a living. Emigration cannot solve the problem of Indian poverty. The causes are too deep and widespread to be solved by a scheme of emigration no matter how ambitious it may be. A few thousand emigrants going out every year can produce no effect on the deep and deepening poverty of the vast masses of India. My conviction is that the returned emigrants in the majority of cases disrupt the home life without doing any counterbalancing benefit to society in general or the members of the home so disrupted in particular. Whilst, therefore, I would not interfere with any agriculturist, I would not encourage him to leave India unless there was a distinct moral advantage to be gained by emigrating.

NOT A COLONISING NATION.

We are not a colonising nation in the modern sense of the term. The labourers are not followed by their better class countrymen who whilst they would want to earn a living would make it dependent upon their service of their countrymen. The religious and the social tie is loosened. The restraints of Indian environment do not follow the emigrant. Going therefore to an environment which has become debased by servility and degraded by the inevitable immorality of the system under which his predecessors have lived, the ne emigrant succumbs to that environment. is not right to expose the would—be emigrants to such grave, moral risks.

Both the deputations have urged that it our duty to send more emigrant families in order that the deficiency in the female Indian population may be rederessed. In other words we should send more women to these colonies. I totally dissent from the view. would not be a party to sending a single woma to be exposed to a life of shame. The only remedy for the evil to which both the colonies and the Government of India have been party, is for the superflous young men, if they are so minded, to come to India, get decently married and take their wives with them. Such an uplifting movement can only come from the colonies. And I suggest to both the deputations that if they are in earnest about the moral welfare of the Indian settlers in their midst they will start societies in the colonies for the encouragement of young men temporarily returning to India for the purpose of seek ing life—companions. Indeed the mention this great difficulty tempts me to say that if both the missions were to occupy themselves in clearing the moral atmosphere around them one would be better able to respond to their mission.

ENGLISHMAN AND INDIAN.

Moreover, no scheme of free emigration can be really successful until the relations between Englishmen and ourselves have considerably improved everywhere. The Englishman in South Africa is no worse than in India or in Fiji and British Guiana. In South Africa a shortsighted conception of his interest demands expulsion of the Indian. And he is struggling between his conscience and his interest. In British Guiana his interest and conscience coincide. He therefore desires in dian settlement. But he no more considers the Indian to be his equal than the Englishman in South Africa. What is more, the average Indian considers that he is not the Englishman's equal. There is, therefore, mutual distrust, despise on the one hand and fear on the other. Until the relations become normal and natural it is not proper to encourage or countenance even free emigration to these colonies.

These deputations, I take it, propose, to set up a kind of agency or bureau for the collection of the type of emigrants they require. cannot contemplate with equanimity the idea of Indians going to Fiji as free labourers. With their present equipment, they would not know the distinction between free and indentured labour after being in Fiji. In British Guiana the agriculturist will not know what to do with himself and would drift into the plantations as a labourer. Side by side with this free agency, there must be a corresponding advisory agency on our part to enable the people to make their choice. I have suggested an experimental shipment to Dr. Numan and the sending of Mr. C. F. Andrews or some leading Indian with a knowledge of labour conditions to British Guiana and report. This is about as much as is possible to be done at the present moment. And I hope that neither the proposed non-official committee nor the public will countenance anything more.

RANGOON RICE CROP.

LESS THAN NORMAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 14.

The Final forecast of the rice crop shows that the total area planted is 10,407,278 acres, a decrease of 14,916 acres on the figures of the fourth forecast. The Matured area shows a decrease of over 45,000 acres. In na district is the crop expected to be normal and in only three to be over 90 per cent. The Lower Burma yield is expected to be 78 per cent and the Upper Burma 72 per cent. For the whole province the yield is estimated at 77 per cent as against 85 per cent finally fixed for 1918-19. After the crop has been pressed, the surplus available for export is estimated to be one million seven hundred thousand tons of cargo rice equal to 28.81 million cwts cleaned rice.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 13.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Captain S. Webb Johnson is appointed Assistant Solicitor to Government.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Revd C. F. Hall, Temporary Chaplain, resigns service.

Revd A. H. Blencowe is appointed temporary chaplain.

Captain E. S. Phipson, I.M.S., is confirmed as Health Officer, Simla.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. W. M. Hailey, I.C.S., becomes Member of Board of Management, Famine Trust Vice Lord Meston.

Mr. A. McCracken, I.C.S., is appointed Assistant Rice Commissioner, Rangoon.

Lieut.-Col. E. A. Tandy, Survey of India, is granted one year ten months' leave with furlough.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maung Po Thaw is appointed Assistant Engineer, Burma.

Mr. A. Croad, Executive Engineer, is posted to Delhi.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. W. F. T. O'Connor is placed on special duty in the Department.

Mr. H. N. Bolton, I.C.S., is granted one year's leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. H. D. Lacey is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Cawnpore, vice Mr. J. A. M. Wilson granted six months' leave.

Mr. E. Burdon, I.C.S., is confirmed as Financial Adviser, Military Finance.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. J. G. Cresswell becomes member, Assam Labour Board, vice Mr. J. Henderson resigned.

Lieut.-Col. C. A. Muspratt Williams, Chief Inspector of Explosives, is granted six months' leave with permission to retire.

Mr. W. Sutherland officiates as Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, vice Mr. R. Meredith granted one year's leave.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. S. C. Tomkins is appointed joint secretary, Railway Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. A. B. Chapman resigns the Civil Service.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. H. Leicester, I.M.S., is appointed permanently professor of midwifery, Medical College, Calcutta.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captains H. M Whittell, Supply and Transport, S. S. Whitaker 7th Gurkhas, and J. E. Waller, 45th Sikhs, have been promoted Majors.

The following Captain of the Indian Medical Service have been promoted to Majors:—R. Knowles, W. E. Brievley. J. P. Lapsley, T. A.— Shorten, R. B. S. Sewell, C. H. Fielding, W. L. Watson, J. W. Barnett, M. L. Puri, S. C. Pal, R. S. Townsend, R. B. Lloyd, A. C. Munro, A. G. Tresidder, G. G. Jolley, S. S. Vazifdar, J. J. H. Nelson, E. S. Phipson, F. F. S. Smith and F. C. Boyd.

The revised rules fixing the salaries, allowances, furloughs, retiring pensions. expenses for equipment and voyage of chief justices and other Judges of Indian High Court have been published in the current issue of the Gazette of India.

The total approximate gross earnings of State Railways from 1st April 1919 to 31st January 1920, are more by Rs. 1,12,46,522 than the figures for corresponding period of 1918-19.

THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

A "SATISFACTORY" SOLUTION.

MR. GANDHIS' ANALYSIS.

Mr. Gandhi writes in the "Nava Jivan":—

Two paths are open before India to-day, either to introduce the western principle of "Might is right" or to up hold the eastern principle that truth alone conquers, that truth knows no mishap, that the strong and the weak have alike a right to secure justice. he choice is to begin with the labouring class. Should the labourers obtain an increment in their wages by violence, even if that be possible? They cannot resort to anything like violence howsoever legitimate may be their claims. To use violence for securing rights may seem an easy path, but it proves to be thorny in the long run. Those who live by sword die also by sword. The swimmer often dies by drowning. Look at Europe. No one seems to be happy there, for, not one is contented. The labourer does no trust the capitlist and the capitalist has no faith in the labourer. Both have a sort of vigour and strength but even the bulls have it. They fight to the very bitter end. All motion is not progress. We have got no reason to be lieve that the people of Europe are progressing. Their possession of wealth does not argue the possesion of any moral or spiritual qualities. King Duryadhan was a master of untold weath, but with all that he was a pauper in comparison to Virdura and Sudama. To-day the world adores Vidura and Sudama, whereas Duryadhan's name is remembered only as a by word for the evil qualities one should shun.

What shall we do then? The labourers in Bombay made a fine stand. I was not in a position to know all the facts. But this much I could see that they could fight in a better way. The mill owner may be wholly in the wrong. In the struggle between capital and labour it may be generally said that more often than not the capitalists are in the wrong box. But when labour comes fully to realise its strength, I know it can become more tyrannical than capital. The millowners will have to work on the terms dictated by labour if the latter could command intelligence of the former. It is clear, however, that labour will never attain to that intelligence. It it does, labour will cease to be labour and become itself the master. The capitalists do not fight on the strength of money alone. They do possess intelligence and tact.

The question before us is this: When the labourers, remaining what they are, develop a certain consciousness what should be their course? It would be suicidal if the labourers rely upon their numbers or brute—force i.e., violence. By so doing they will do harm to industries in the country. If on the other hand they take their stand on pure justice and suffer in their person to secure it, not only will they always succeed but they will reform their masters, develop industries and both master and men will be as members of one and the same family. A satisfactory solution of the condition of labour must include following:—

(1) The hours of labour must leave the work men some hours of leisure.

(2) They must get facilities for their own education.

(3) Provision should be made for an adequate supply of milk, clothing and necessary education for their children.

(4) There should be sanitary dwellings for the workmen.

(5) They should be in a position to save enough to maintain themselves during their old age.

None of these conditions is satisfied to-day. For this both the parties are responsible. The masters care only for the service they get. What becomes of the labourer does not concern them. All their endeavours are generally confined to obtaining maximum service with minimum payment. The labourer on the other hand tries to hit upon all tricks whereby he can get maximum pay with minimum work. The result is that although the labourers get an increment there is no improvement in the work turned out. The relations between the two parties are not purified and the labourers do not make proper use of the increment they get.

A third party has sprung up between these two parties. It has become the labourers' friend There is need for such a party. Only to the extent to which this party has disinterested friendship for the labourers can it befriend them.

A time has come now when attempts will be made to use labour as a pawn in more ways than one. The occasion demands consideration at the hands of those that would take part in politics. What will they choose? Their own interest or the service of labour and the nation? Labour stands in sore need of friends. It can not proceed without a lead. What sort of men give this lead will decide the condition of labour.

Strikes, cessation of work and Hartal are wonderful things no doubt, but it is not difficult to abuse them. Workmen ought to organise themselves into strong Labour Unions, and on no account shall they strike work without the consent of these Unions. Strikes should not be risked without previous negotiations with the millowners. If the millowners resort to abitration the principle of *Panchayat* should be accepted. And once the *Panch* are appointed, their decision must be accepted by both the parties alike, whether they like it or not.

Readers, if you are interested in ameliorating the condition of labour, if you want to befriend the workman and serve him, you will see from the above that there is only one roval road before you, viz., to elevate the workmen by creating between the two parties family relationship. And to secure this end there is no path like Truth. Mere increase in wages should not satisfy you, you must also watch by what means they get it and how they spend it..

WOES OF AMRITSAR.

FURTHER REVELATIONS.

Dr. Satyapal wires from Amritsar under date Feb. 13:—

Through the zealous efforts of friends interested in the question of abolition of kine slaughter the following interesting and important inscription has been traced. It is an order issued by Mr. H. M. Lawrence, Esq., Resident, Lahore on March 24th, 1847, to all concerned. The inscription reads thus:—

"The priests of Amritsar having complained of annoyance this is to make known to all concerned that by order of the Governor-General, all British subjects are forbidden to enter the temple called the Darbar or its precincts or enter any temple with their shoes on. Kine are not to be killed at Amritsar nor are the Sikhs to be molested in any way or to be interfered with. Shoes are to be taken off at the corner of the tank and no person is to walk round this tank with his shoes on."

The order speaks for itself and is perfectly clear on the question of cow killing at Amritsar. It is absolutely essential that steps should be taken to revise this guarantee given to as in the early fifties, but unfortunately now totally disregarded.

TORTURES ON CITIZENS.

In reply to many queries about the tortures inflicted on Amritsar men, women and children, I give below a few instances, the heart-rending details of which will be available in the Congress Enquiry Report.

(1) I have seen with my own eyes the whole palm of a man scarred as a result of a burn caused by live coal placed on his palm with his arms tied and mouth gagged. He remained ill for months.

(2) A man was so cruelly tortured that he made an attempt to commit suicide by jumping in a well but was taken out alive. Again he was put to excruciating tortures, as a result of which he died leaving behind small, helpless children with nobody to support them.

(3) The Imams of the Khairdin Mosque were insulted and disregarded, their beards were pulled, they were threatened to be shoe-beaten, made to stand for hours on boxes widely distant from each other. Shadi, Muazzun was shoe-beaten.

* * * *

(4) Bamboos were introduced into the anus of some individuals of whom some succumbed to injuries.

* * * *

(5) Boys flogged mercilessly and when one became unconscious he was brought to senses and put on the triangle again to be further flogged. Many respectable people and men of means were made to suffer this punishment.

(6) Several women were abused, humiliated, and, in some cases, actually beaten.

(7) Our wounded lay the whole night uncared for and unattended, even without a drop of water as a result of which many died. Our sick and wounded were badly treated and in some cases refused treatment by the Civil hospital authorities.

One stands aghast at learning such things, to have happened in the 20th century, under the very nose of one of the most civilised nations of the world and, seeing the offenders in full enjoyment of their position and liberty, One asks in bewilderment, 'Are we stopped from seeking redress and has the benign Government indemnified all such excesses and outrages of public feelings?' I pause for a reply.

AMALGAMATED BANK.

RESOLUTION PASSED IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

(Delayed in Transmission.)

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Madras was held last evening to consider the scheme for the formation of an Imperial Bank of India by the amalgamation of the three presidency banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras and, if desirable, of passing resolutions approving the scheme and authorising the Directors to give effect thereto with any necessary modifications.

Mr. H. P. M. Rae, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The chairman, in opening the meeting, said:—The war has made it clear to us all the great advantages there are in closer working between the three presidency banks and between the Government and the banks and has made it easier for us to find a common basis in preliminary discussions than in past years when proposals for amalgamation made from time to time failed owing to internal jealousies. Continuing, the chairman said that for many months past they had gone carefully into the details of amalgamation and they were convinced that the scheme as it was offered to them was a perfectly sound one and advantageous to the bank of Madras and its shareholders. The chairman then moved the following resolution:—

That the scheme, the main feature of which are embodied in schedule hereto marked "A" already published for the formation of an Imperial Bank of India by the amalgamation of the three presidency banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, be and the same is hereby approved and directors of this bank be and they are thereby authorised to take all necessary steps to give full effect thereto with or without modification and with such object to act in concert with two other presidency banks in approaching and laying such scheme before the Government of India in order that necessary legislation may be introduced and passed in connection therewith."

Dewan Bahadur Govind Das Chathurbhuja Das seconded the resolution..

After short discussion the resolution was put to the meeting and declared unanimously carried.

ALLEGED ALLURING PROSPECTUS.

A CALCUTTA SUIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

An important application in connection with one of the recently floated companies was made before Mr. Justice Buckland, in the matter of Bhimraj Bansidhur vs. Oriental Navigation Company, in which Bhimraj Bansidhur prayed for an order that his name be removed from the shareholders list as the holder of 10,000 shares and the company be ordered to return Rs. 10,000 paid by him with interest at 12 per cent. and Rs. 2,500 damages.

The counsel for the petitioner said the defendant company by issuing an alluring prospectus induced many persons to apply for shares to the Managing Agents Messrs. Bando and Company whose real name was Banerjee. Previous to the issue of the prospectus, the defendant advertised that a few steamers and nats were at the disposal of the company enabling them to start business shortly and that the company were prepared to receive applications for cargo and that several contracts aggregating to Rs. 40 lakhs of cargo were already in hand. Subsequent to applying for shares, the petitioner learned that these statements were false and that Rai Suklal Karnani Bahadur and Kasturchand Kutari, original directors, had resigned. The defendants said that the shares have already been allotted and declined to return the money paid. No shares, in fact, had been so far allotted. Continuing, the counsel said the company was irregularly constituted. Mr. French was not validly appointed a Director in the place of Kasturchand. Only 4 Directors were validly appointed. Mr. C. R. Das, one of the directors, left Calcutta for the Punjab about the middle of October last and had not returned to Calcutta. Anothe director, Mr. Salehajee, had not attended a single meeting and another director Mr. Battersby had sailed for England and had not yet returned. Messrs. Bando & Co., had agreed with the Oriental Navigation Co., to get 20 or 25 per cent. commission as Managing Agents, a fact which was suppressed as prejudicial to company. Issues were framed. The counsel for the defendants submitted that having regard to the complexity of the issues raised, the application should be relegated to a regular suit.

The court ordered the case to be posted for hearing on March 2nd.

CUTCHI MEMONS.

TO BE GOVERNED BY MAHOMEDAN LAW.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

The following is the statement of objects and reasons on the Bill to be moved by the Hon. Mr. Hacoon Jaffer at the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to declare that the members of the Cutchi Memon community are subject to be governed by Mahomedan law.

"The statement of objects and reasons:

The Cutchi Memons claim that they are the descendants of the Muhammadans, who settled in Cutch after migrating from the coast of Oman. Except for the historical fact that they were originally Hindus and were converted to Muhammadanism about four or five hundred years ago, they are at the present day good and strict Moslems. It has been held by the courts on more than one occasion since the judgment of Sir Erskine Perry in the year 1847 is what is commonly known as the Khojas and Memons Case that in *some* particulars they are still governed by the Hindu customs instead of Muhammadan law. The Cutchi Memons have always felt aggrieved and considered the principle so established was incorrect, both in law and in practice. Realising this grievance of the Cutchi Memons, a bill was brought in by Mr. Justice Amir Ali, about the end of 1885.

That bill intended to make it permissive to the members of the Cutchi Memon community to declare themselves subject to Mahamadan law. The bill provided for such a declaration to be made in a prescribed form. By reason of certain difference of opinion as to its provisions, the bill was not proceeded with. In the year 1896, another bill was submitted to the Imperial Legislative Council. That bill was drafted on practically the same lines as the bill of 1885. The Government of India would appear to have been still of opinion that it would not be right to accept such a measure unless it were shown to be in accordance with the wishes of the entire community. The bill was referred to a select committee. The committee made its report on the bill and the matter was allowed to rest there and, as no motion with respect to the bill was made for two years, the bill was removed from the list of business on the 24th March, 1900 by an order of the President under Rule 43 of the rules for the conduct of legislative business. From the manner in which the Cutchi Memons have been agitating this question in their community, it would appear that they are unanimous that they should be governed in all particulars by Muhammadan law of the Hanafi School."

REVERSE COUNCILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

The amount of reverse councils offered for sale on Thursday the 19th is two million pounds. Individual applications may be made for any amount from ten thousand to two million pounds. The procedure hitherto followed of satisfying applications for the minimum amount in full will be discontinued If the total applications are in excess of two million pounds, allotment will be made where the amount falls short of five thousand pounds.

GLEANINGS.

Soap From Clay.

In the forthcoming issue of the "Chemical Age", Mr. F. E. Weston, a well-known authority on colloidal chemistry, announces for the first time the result of a long series of experiments as to the use of clay in soap manufacture. His conclusions, if verified, promise to effect an enormous reduction in the cost of soap manufacture. The essential feature of the process is the substitution of colloidal clay to a large extent for the fatty acides, derived from animal and vegetable sources, now used. Colloidal clay is prepared from china clay, in which this country is very rich, and if it becomes commercially successful as a substitute for fatty acids the effect on the cost of soap production must be very marked. Mr. Weston's conclusions are to be subjected to experiments by independent experts.—"Westminster Gazette."

Food Ministry to End in August.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, the Food Controller, speaking at a conference of labour organisations at Grosvenor House on Saturday, said that the Ministery of Food would come automatically to an end next August, as its duration was determined by Act of Parliament.

'Unseen Face' Portraits.

"Mental drawings," portraits drawn by artists passing their fingers over unseen faces in the dark, were shown and described at the annual meeting of the Royal Drawing Society at the Guildhall Art Gallery this afternoon.

Torture of a Deep Voice.

A woman who applied to the Willesden magistrate in mail week for a summons against her husband for persistent cruelty said his voice was torture to her. He was a big man with a deep, powerful voice, and she, being a nervous woman, had to be carried to bed in a state of collapse by her son when her husband began to shout.

The Magistrate: It is a form of cruelty, and I shall grant the summons.

The Woman: I would rather have a separation than a summons. He will shout at me when he gets the summons, and I am afraid.

The Magistrate: You cannot have a separation without a summons. He must have an opportunity to answer the charge.

Chess Player at 4.

An account of an eight-year-old Polish boy playing chess with the best players in Berlin was published in "The Daily Mail" on in mail week.

Mr. F. L. Ashby, grocer, baker, and corn factor, of Cheddleton, Staffs, writes to "The Daily Mail" "My son, now six, learned the moves when only three, learned to play when four, and when five played quite an excellent game. I have played since childhood. I have three other children, a girl 11, a boy 13, and a boy 15, all really splendid players. I have beaten the president of the London Chess Club and yet it is quite a pleasure to sit down and be beaten by my own youngsters.

"My little boy is as skilful as many an aged player and prepares alarming surprises during the game. He has not beaten me, but has played a hard game and has beaten his elder brothers and sister. He has played continually for two years."

Wireless Wonder for Ships in Distress.

The first demonstration of a new wireless instrument, enabling the operator in a ship in distress ring loud alarm bells in all vessels or stations within wireless range, was given at the Marconi works, Chelmsford, Exssex, in mail week.

When the Titanic sank a vessel was within 20 miles, but the distress signals were not heard owing to the operator being in bed.

Thirty miles out of Chelmsford yesterday was a portable wireless telegraph set representng a "ship in distress." At the moment of peril the operator pressed a small key. Immediately the instrument sent out a series of Morse "dots," of ships' standard wave length, at a rate of exactly 180 dots a minute.

At the Chelmsford works (supposedly a vessel with the operator asleep) was a sensitive receiving instrument attached to an electric gong. It was unaffected by ordinary wireless messages, and paid no attention to Morse dots sent by hand. But instantly at the sound of the distress signal the instrument rang the alarm going.

The system may also be used for exploding bombs or sounding fog signals.

Industrial Machines.

"The industrial machine produces too many ballet girls and banquets and too few boots and too little bread."—Mr. H. A. Grinshaw, London School of Economics, speaking in London on Saturday.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL NEEDS.

PROJECTED TWO CRORES LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 14.

The Local Government have published for consideration a letter of Mr. Scott, President, Rangoon Municipality, forwarding the municipal committee's scheme for a two crores premium bond loan on terms already published. The President urges the immediate necessity of the Rangoon Municipal needs for which money is required and considers the alleged unhealthy excitement of the premium bond scheme no worse than the other forms of excitement now existant. The Premium bond loan will, the President anticipates, reach reservoirs of capital not hitherto available for further purposes. The Municipal income is earned from property taxes on which no large increase is possible. Pending the raising of a loan it is pointed out that all the progress in the town is at a standstill. Half yearly drawings with 143 prizes varying from Rs. 50,000 to 3,000 are suggested and also 2357 bonds will be redeemed at Rs. 110 each, the bonds to be Rs. 100 each divisible into quarter bonds. The President suggests that the ethical propriety of non-payment of the interest be left out of discussion.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

The undermentioned resolution with reference to the Military Service Bill were unanimously adopted by the Conference Indian and Ceylon Chambers of Commerce held here on the 8th and 9th January last. They have been submitted to the various associated Chambers represented at the Conference and they have already been approved in all the essential particulars by the majority. The Chambers still have them under discussion, but it is not anticipated that they will be modified by these bodies except perhaps in points of detail.

(a) That the members of this Conference agree to recommend to their respective Chambers acceptance of the principle of registration and universal training of the European British subjects in India for the service in arms but stipulate that the following conditions be strictly enforced:—(1) That the force formed should be for local service only; (2) that an advisory committee with a majority of non-official Europeans be appointed for each District and that their recommendation shall be accepted unless vetoed by the principal authority in the Province concerned; (3) that the principle to be followed should be, that the training should be in strict accordance with the duties which each particular corps is likely to be called upon to perform and that it should be therefore *within the powers* of the advisory committee to recommend (a) reduction in specified training of persons or classes of persons, (b) manner in which and times at which the specified training is to be carried out; (4) that wherever possible offences under the Act be tried by European magistrates instead of by Courts Martial, the Adjutant of the Corps acting as the prosecutor, the accused to have the option of accepting the summary punishment by the Officer Commanding the force; (5) that under no circumstances should imprisonment or detention be awarded as punishment for offences under the Act unless these offences are such as would be punishable with imprisonment under civil law; (6) that payment be made for the drills attended and the services rendered; and (7) that temporary commissions under the Indian Defence Force lapse and that the officers under the new force be appointed in consultation with the advisory committees.

(b) That the members of this association be requested to notify to the Secretary of the Conference their concurrence or otherwise in the above resolutions at the earliest possible date.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY,

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION TO BE BROADENED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 14.

Sir Harcourt Butler presided yesterday at the meeting of the Committee to consider the reconstitution of the Allahabad university. His Honour in the course of his speech said:—I wish to put before you the ultimate ideal we should bear in mind, namely, to have unitary teaching and residential universities in this province at Allahabad, Lucknow, Benares, Agra and Aligarh. It may be before long that Cawnpore also is included in this list. In order to ensure and carry out the recommendations of the Sadler Commission we shall have to face big changes. The Existing institutions have done great work but we must be prepared to sacrifice some of their present advantages for the larger educational life that is to come. Certain draft resolutions were then discussed They were mainly that the intermediate education with broader and more diversified courses should be the preliminary stage to the university studies, and that in no case, intermediate education should be combined with university education. It was also suggested that a new examination should be instituted to be taken up at the end of the intermediate course as the test for admission to the university and higher studies. There should be a board of secondary and intermediate education.

EUROPE'S PERIL.

THE DECAY OF RELIGION.

At a meeting at the Mansion House on January 9th, presided over by the Lord Mayor, Dr. Nicholai Veilmirovic, Bishop of Zica, in Serbia, said the people of the Continent were looking to England and America for material salvation. The noble minds among those nations were looking first for an inspiration from the Anglo-Saxon race which would lead their compatriots to spiritual salvation.

The fate of Christianity was being fought out in Russia to-day, and on the issue of that struggle depended the future of all Europe. It remained to be seen what Labour, now practically in control of the world's affairs, would do in other lands than unhappy Russia, Labour had every chance, and all the responsibility, to bring about the spiritual rebirth which alone would avert the catastrophe threatening a Europe which, if not denying was ignoring God.

The war had not only destroyed the material wealth of the Continent of Europe, but it had destroyed the religious belief of huge sections of the populations. Even with material reconstruction he foresaw that without the accompanying revival of religious belief Europe would be in exactly the condition of the great civilizations of the past at the period immediately preceding their destruction.—"The Times."

SALE OF REVERSE COUNCILS.

NEED OF PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Before the Indian Currency Committee was appointed, Chambers of Commerce and public bodies kept bombarding Government with representations on the necessity of stabilishing our rate of Exchange and complained of the very erratic fluctuations in the exchange value of the rupee as highly injurious to all legitimate trade. I wonder what all these bodies are now doing? Has our rate become stable? Manifestly not, because the fluctuations have been for more rapid and far more erratic since the Report is out than they ever were before. If their former representations were not all so much hot air they should now make themselves heard even more powerfully, than they did during the past two years when the fluctuations had remained within very moderate limits comparatively speaking.

Then, there was at least this to be said for the fluctuations that they were the result of our very heavy balance of trade and the difficulty of getting sufficient gold or silver to adjust our favourable trade balance.

Is there any such justification to-day? The rate is now being raised by means of sales of Reverse Bills. The rate is claimed to be based on the price of gold and so to the uninitiated it may seem that the authorities are not to blame for what is happening. I wish therefore to point out that another great injury is being done to our trade and industry under the cloak of the Gold Exchange Standard and if the authorities at all understand this wonderful standard of theirs then the present sales of Reverse Councils are a most deliberate wrong to the producers of this country. Let us see what these Reverse Bills are and why they have to be sold and when.

1. Reverse Bills are the device in the Gold Exchange Standard System for what would be export of specie in ordinary Gold Standard countries.

2. Export of specie became necessary when other exports fail and the balance of trade goes against a country.

3. When exports thus fail i. e. when export of specie became necessary the effect on a country's currency is to depriciate its value in terms of foreign currencies. Applied to India the sterling rate should go lower.

4. The mere going lower of the exchange rate does not immediately call for specie shipments. It must go so low that it is at the gold point before specie can go out.

5. In Gold Exchange Standard countries like India the gold point is arbitrary. It is the theoretical rate for the taken rupee less the charge that would be incurred if we really shipped gold. As rightly or wrongly 2 has been adopted now as this theoretical rate the gold point should be 2 less this charge say 1/11⅞. I shall be told that the rate is 2 gold. I refer to this point further on.

Now, do Reverse Councils as sold now fulfil these tests. The most important test is that exports would fail, trade balance adverse and our rate break down.

Have our exports failed us? We are in the height of the season both at Bombay and Calcutta and produce and textile fabrics are ready to be exported. It is true business has temporarily come to a standstill but that is due to the raising of exchange against us by means of these Reverse Bills. Has our trade balance become adverse? The figures so fare published strongly point the other way. We have further proof of it in the very rate of exchange. If our trade balance was really adverse our rate would have to break down i. e. where 3 or 4 weeks ago we were at 28d. we would to-day be at 25 or 24. Instead we are to-day at 35d. this sensational jump upwards proving that our balance of trade must be highly favourable as Reverse Councils can only be called into operation if our balance is adverse, there is absolutely no justification for such councils to-day.

The inequity becomes all the greater when we remember the effect of such Reverse Councils. The rate of Reverse Councils is practically the lower gold point rate. Therefore issuing Reverse Councils is the same as propping up exchange from below. To prop exchange up thus by not one but several pennies at a time and thus seriously handicap our exports and to use India's dearly acquired sterling resources for this purpose is an act of exploitation that calls for the strongest protests from all interested in the economic welfare of India. It is again exploitation for the sake of England. I challenge any one to show that our own (India's) balance of trade has to-day become so adverse that exports are insufficient to pay for imports and Reverse Councils are therefore the only possible mode of payments. The balance of trade is adverse but not of India. It is England's balance that is adverse and India's sterling resources are being used to adjust this balance and at a most ruinous rate. We were compelled during the war to accept payment in sterling instead of gold at 16d. and 18d. and we are now made to pay out the same sterling funds at the rate of 33 to 36d. Our Indian publicists have been clamouring for a real gold standard. I call their attention to this frittering away of our sterling resources and at a rate which means the wiping off of half our assets.

If all this was done without doing further harm to India it might still be bearable but here the government steps in and takes away the remittances that ought to go to the cover of our exports and does it at higher and higher rates. Should we allow this to pass without protest? Should we not insist that the instrument of Reverse Bills should not be brought into operation unless and until our trade balance is shown to be adverse by remitters finding difficulty in getting their remittances away through the ordinary channel of export bills and this can never be the case until our rate shows signs of breaking down.—Yours, etc.

B. F. MADON,

Navsari boildings,
Bombay, February, 12.

IMPERIAL POLICE SERVICE.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIANS.

A Bombay Government press note writes:—

The following press communique published by the Government of India regarding the appointment of Indians to the Indian (Imperial) Police Service in 1919, and 1920 is republished for general information.

2. With reference to paragraph 4 of the communique it is hereby notified that candidates desiring to serve in the Bombay Presidency should address their applications to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, Poona, and that such applications will be received up to and inclusive of the 1st April, 1920. The applications should be in the form attached to this press note and should be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 2-8-0 to be paid in stamps. Application forms can be obtained from the Inspector-General of Police Candidates will be required to appear personally before the Selection Committee.

3. It is further notified that each application should be accompanied by:—

(1) A birth certificate or evidence of birth; and

(2) A medical certificate signed by a Government Civil Surgeon to the effect that the candidate is both medically and physically fit for active out-door work in the plains of India.

The following information regarding the appointment of Indians to the Indian (Imperial) Police Service in 1919, and 1920, is published for general information.

2. During 1919, and 1920, 25 appointments of Indians will be made in India by the Government of India. The number of appointments to be made in each province will be as follows:—

	1919.	1920.
Madras	... 2	1
Bombay	... 1	1
Bengal	... 2	1
United Provinces ...	... 3	2
Punjab	... 2	2
Burma	... 2	1
Bihar and Orissa ...	... 1	1
Central Provinces ...	... 1	1
Assam	... 1	—
Total	... 15	10

3. Appointments will be made partly by direct recruitment and partly by promotion from among Deputy Superintendents Police. In the Presidencies of Madras and Bengal and in the province of Burma all the appointments will be made by promotion Deputy Superintendents of Police.

4. A tentative selection of direct recruits will be made in each province by a selection Committee to be appointed by the local Government and the final selection will be made by the Government of India after consideration of the recommendations of the local Governments. Applications should therefore be addressed to the Chief Secretary to the local Government of the province which the applicant desires to serve. The date up to which applications will be received will be announced in each province by the local Government.

5. For candidates for appointment by direct recruitment the following qualifications have been prescribed:—

(1) No candidate should be over 25 years age on the 1st December of the year in which he is appointed; provided that a local Government may recommend a relaxation of the age limit in the case of a candidate who has rendered approved war service.

(2) Every candidate must produce evidence that he possesses a degree in arts or science an Indian University, or its equivalent; provided that in the case of a candidate with approved war service a good general education and knowledge of English may be accepted sufficient.

(3) Every candidate must be of good moral character and sound physique. He must be medically examined and certified to be both medically and physically fit for active out-door work in the plains of India.

6. Candidates selected by the Government of India will be appointed as probationers They will then be examined as to their ability to ride, and will be required to obtain before appointment:—

(a) A certificate that they are able to ride well and perform journeys on horseback, or

(b) A certificate of minimum proficiency in riding.

Candidates who obtain a certificate of minimum proficiency only will be subjected after appointment to such further test in riding may be prescribed by the local Government and will not be appointed Assistant Superintendents of Police until they shall have passed such tests to the satisfaction of the Government.

7. A further announcement will be made as to (a) the period and conditions of probation of selected candidates, and (b) the conditions of service as regards salary, leave, pension etc.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTIONS IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 13.

The following resolutions have been admitted for discussion in the Imperial Council:—

Mr. G. S. Khaparde will move that the status of the post office clerical and postmen establishments of Delhi be raised.

That provision be made for the appointment of a mixed committee to enquire into the grievances of the postal and railway mail service clerical and subordinate staff.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

The Governor General in Council may be pleased to obtain the permission of His Majesty's Government to empower the Hon. Sir Benjamin Robertson to study the status and condition of Indians settled in British Africa and to instruct him to report to the Government of India the measures necessary to check the anti-Indian agitation in those regions and to place the said Indian settlers in a position of equality with the white settlers there.

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THE SILVER QUEEN AT CAIRO

BITTER EXPERIENCE OF THE PILOTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Feb. 9.

Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 14.

Cairo 9.—The South African aeroplane Silver Queen, arrived here this evening from Sollum en *route* for the Cape. The pilots were dazed and deaf after a very stormy passage across the Mediterranean.

SILVER COINAGE

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON. Feb. 10.

Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 14.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlai gave notice that he would introduce a Bill amending the law in respect of the standar finaness of silver coinage of the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire.

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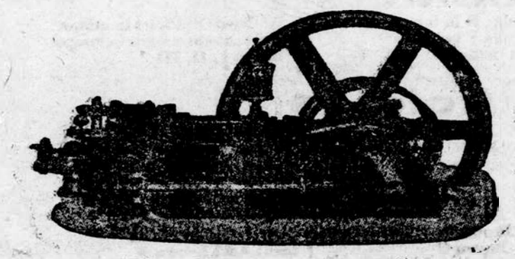

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PUNJAB LETTER.

ROYAL CLEMENCY.

BUREAUCRATIC LIMITATION.

(From our Correspondent.)
LAHORE, Feb. 10.

The release of the Punjab leaders just on the eve of the sitting of the Congress at Amritsar, followed by the setting at liberty of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali was no doubt an act of imaginative statesmanship, due, it is believed, to the initiative of Mr. Montagu, but since then the bureaucracy has been taking to its wonted course of drift and *laissez faire*. It is true that a number of political prisoners have been released during the last month and this month, and the cases of others are said to be under consideration, but the leisurely and procrastinating manner in which [illegible]cialdom has proceeded to its task cannot unfortunately fail to give an impression of a grudging and illiberal spirit, which has shorn the royal amnesty of more than half its grace and effect. Just witness the case of the students, who were victims of martial law. It is true that the ban and anathaine of martial law administration against them have at least been removed, but what an unconscionably long time the bureaucracy took in proclaiming this simple fact! What is worse, evidences of a petti-fogging policy have been only too apparent in other cases. Some of the political prisoners have been released only upon their executing a bond or undertaking for future conduct. Well, the Royal amnesty and the policy underlying the security provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code are two things as wide apart as the two poles. But it is perhaps—shall we say, characteristic of the bureaucracy to solder them together and thereby take the grace out of the former? It is believed that the intention of the authorities is to restore things to their normal relations. But in that case, the application of the Royal amnesty should be as liberal as the spirit in which it is conceived. Martial Law administration, Lord French said the other day in relation to Ireland, leaves a legacy of bitterness behind, and it is therefore doubly meet that the methods of conciliation should not err on the side of being halting or half-hearted, nor be subordinated to the bogey of prestige. And it is precisely here that the bureaucracy has been found wanting. So far as we are aware, the Punjab Government has not yet dealt with the cases of the various political prisoners, who were sentenced by the Defence of India Special Tribunal in one or other of the Lahore conspiracy cases.

It is but common knowledge that some of these cases stand on no better footing as regards the denial of justice and the enormity of sentence than many of the martial law cases.

Bhai Parmanand's Case.

One may refer in particular to the case of Bhai Parmanand, formerly a life member of the D. A. V. College Society, to whose character and personality Mr. Andrews paid a glowing tribute a few weeks ago in the columns of the "Tribune". He appears to be still confined in the cellular jail at Port Blair in the Andamans, both a transportee and a prisoner as well. And what was the evidence against him? Well, if the opinion of Mr. C. Bevan Petman, then Government Advocate (who has just resigned his seat on the High Court Bench and commenced private practice) is worth anything, the evidence against him was so weak that he recommended a withdrawal of the prosecution. Of course, the Government of Sir Michael O'Dwyer did not listen to the advice offered, and Bhai Parmanand was convicted and sentenced to be hanged (subsequently commentation for life my Lord Hardinge's Government) on the uncorroborated and hear-say statement of only one out of a number of approvers. This approver (Nawab Khan) did not know him personally, but merely said that he heard from other approvers and prisoners that Bhai Parmanand was in the conspiracy and took part in it. It is curious that the approver stumbled in many points when asked to give details, and was flatly contradicted by the statements of other approvers and confessing prisoners from whom he said he learnt the fact of Bhai Parmanand's complicity. And yet all his statements were made admissible under the all-comprehensive section 10 of the Evidence Act and on evidence, which is insufficient to hang a cat or a dog, Bhai Parmanand was found guilty of conspiracy and sentenced to the extreme penalty of law by the special Tribunal. To crown all, all his moveables and property were forfeited and his heroic wife has been left to support herself and her little children all these years with the miserable prittance of Rs. 17 which she earns as a school-mistress and been fighting a forlorn fight against poverty and disease. But unfortunately the band of death was on the family and the grim shadow insidiously stole in upon the scene and took away the eldest child—a girl of fifteen, just as she was about to be betrothed to a young graduate, who was to be like a son to the unfortunate woman. If there was one case, which is more fit than any other for the exercise of the royal prerogative of reprieve, it was Bhai Parmanand's. And yet nothing has so far been done, and hope deferred makes the heart sick.

A few other Cases.

This is not the only case. In the Lahore Coinspiracy case, several persons, such as Lal Chand, Falak, Peary Lal and others were sentenced for the composing or singing of a seditious song to transportation for life, subsequently commuted to ten years' hard labour. Even of the offence were proved, certainly these were no cases for the awarding of such "thundering sentences". It seems that like the Bourbons, the bureaucracy is both to learn, the castination of a former Secretary of State notwithstanding.

The Punjab after the War.

At one time, the Punjab was regarded as a distinctly advanced province in commerce and industry, following faithfully though at a respectable distance in the wake of the Western Presidency. Unfortunately, its industrial activities went too exclusively in one direction, viz., that of the ginning business and there was a dangerous multiplication of cotton presses and ginning factories all over the province, particularly in the canal colonies to an extent far ahead of the cotton-producing capacity of the province. The inevitable sequel followed, and the evil of over-capitalisation well-nigh strangled the growing industry. From this approaching chaos and confusion, the industry was saved by the genius of Lala Harkishen Lal, who organised the pool system, in the profits of which both the active and passive members of the industrial joint family participated. It was no doubt, a crude device, as Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy observed while here in connection with the Industries Commission—and the Industries Commission have accepted his views and condemned it—but there can be no doubt that it worked well and certainly saved a disaster. It is also generally believed that a similar co-operation among the Indian Banks might have saved the banking crisis that overwhelmed the province in September—October, 1913. Of course, the story of that crisis has been variously told. From the theory at one end of an Anglo-Indian conspiracy, convinced by the authorities, which was adumbrated by Lala Harkishen Lal before the Industries Commission, we have at the other end the one-time prevalent official view of unsound and even shady methods of finance being the cause of its collapse. The truth perhaps lay in the mean between these two and an official committee under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Maynard substantially endorsed the view of Lala Mulk Raj, Managing Director of the Punjab Co-operative Bank about the causes of the down-fall of the Indian banking in the Punjab. They may be briefly summed up as follows:—(1) Disunion among Indian Banks (2) Hostility of Anglo-Indian Banks; (3) Timidity of the Indian investing public; and (4) Aloofness of Government. These causes are still in operation and the memory of the last crisis still lingers. Hence it is that beyond the starting of the branches of the Central Bank at several centres in the Punjab and the expansion of business of the Punjab National Bank and the Bari Doab Bank, no new bank, or industrial concern, of which there is a legion in some other parts, has been started in the Punjab. The Punjab Co-operative Bank, which went into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of paying its creditors and the shares of which are selling at a premium of 70 per cent. in spite of liquidation, obtained permission from the Chief Court to resume its business but unfortunately the permission to restart has been coupled with conditions so unworkable and unjust that it has not been able to make up its mind between an appeal to the Privy Council and a compliance with the unconscionable conditions.

As regards industries, the later years of war gave a tremendous impetus to the declining ginning industry and most factories plied a highly profitable trade, but this good luck has not continued to an equal extent. The success of the industry has drawn interalia Messrs. Tata & Sons into the Punjab Colonies and that great form a couple of years ago acquired through its agent an important ginning factory at Lyallpur, while the Japan Cotton Company has purchased a cotton press at Multan and has acquired sites for the erection of ginning factories at Montgomery. It is too early to speculate as to the effects of this competition into the Punjab cotton business. One result has been the natural death of the pool system. The only spinning mill that the Punjab possessed in the central and western parts (in the east there is a spinning mill at Bhiwani), the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills at Shahdra near Lahore was sold to Messrs. Sassoon David of your presidency through the agency of Mr. Billimoria, Official Liquidator of the People's and Amritsar Banks and the plants removed from the province. Verily, the record of the province in this direction is disappointing, although there are activities centering now in a land speculation.

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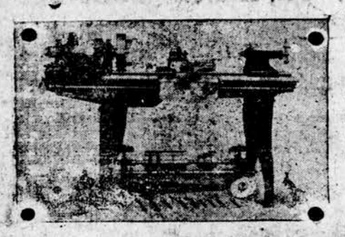

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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 14th February 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared. Humidity continues in defect in the south-west Punjab. Temperature has risen to the normal in the east Punjab, but continues in defect, especially during the day, in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded except at Allahabad where the sky is overcast. Humidity is generally below normal. Temperature has risen to the normal generally and at Agra it is in slight excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except for some cloud locally at Jaipur and Jodhpur. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and south-west Rajputana. Temperature has risen throughout and is nor above normal both by day and night over the greater part of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light to moderate cloud is present locally in Kathiawar; elsewhere skies are clear. Humidity has risen and is in considerable excess over the greater part of the division. There has been a rise in temperature also which is now generally above normal; the excess in the minimum ranges from 9 deg. to 12 deg. in west Kathiawar and averages 8 deg. in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally below normal. Temperature has risen to the normal except in the south-east of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly clouded in the south where humidity is slightly above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is much drier than usual. Temperature has risen generally and is nearly normal except in east Hyderabad where it is in slight defect at night.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from the west lies this morning as a moderately deep depression over east Rajputana and the adjoining districts to the east. It has not been productive of any rain at the reporting stations, but has had a marked effect on the temperature distribution in northern India. The low temperatures there have completely disappeared and temperature is now above normal over north-west India with the exception of the Punjab.

A few showers may occur in the United and the Central Provinces.

In Telegraphic Summary for the 13th February 1920.

Darjeeling reports a light fall of snow. The depression from the west has advanced eastwards and is giving moderate to heavy cloud in the Punjab and the surrounding hills, but has not yet given any appreciable rain or snow. Temperature is much below normal from the Central Provinces to Bengal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 14TH FEBRUARY 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 hrs	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall Departure 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ( )	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jask	71.3	58.6	73	—	5.36	+3.21
Do. ( )	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muskat	70.2	61.0	57	—	9.79	—1.85
Do ( )	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	64.6	42.5	66	—	1.99	+1.05
Rawalpindi	—	—	—	0.05	5.12	+0.24
Lahore	55.3	36.6	97	..	2.60	+0.72
Hissar	6	34.6	92	—	1.62	+0.46
A	59.2	37.6	97	0.19	2.53	—0.17
Do	59.4	42.2	61	—	1.96	—0.54
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	62.7	48.5	73	..	1.75	+0.89
Mainpuri	64.8	44.3	61	..	1.39	—0.59
Jhansi	69.4	47.2	75	..	0.95	—0.35
Cawnpore	67.6	47.7	57	..	1.02	—0.30
Allahabad	73.6	47.3	72	..	0.47	—1.33
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	65.9	36.8	66	..	0.77	+0.10
Karachi	65.1	48.5	74	..	0.45	—0.46
Ajmer	66.0	43.9	77	..	2.20	—1.35
Jalpur	68.0	43.0	61	..	2.08	+1.15
Kotah	68.6	47.2	70	..	1.93	+1.28
Mount Abu	66.5	41.9	38	..	0.73	—0.07
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Ba ej	69.0	46.1	84	—	0.66	—0.12
Dwarka	75.9	56.6	75	..	0.76	+0.39
Veraval	74.2	45.9	64	..	2.19	+1.13
Rajkot	76.0	49.8	59	..	2.66	+2.36
Bhavnagar Para	75.0	53.3	65	..	4.06	+3.70
Surat	77.2	49.0	64	..	1.30	+1.08
Ahmedabad	6	46.4	44	..	0.06	—0.29
Deesa	69.1	45.9	53	..	3.12	+2.49
Neemuch	74.1	45.6	64	..	4.89	+4.09
Indore	—	—	—	—	—	—
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.7	49.3	58	..	1.06	—0.69
Sangor	7	47.4	61	..	0.69	—0.93
Hosangabad	77.7	47.9	65	..	3.08	+2.25
Khandwa	79.6	51.4	60	..	6.60	+5.53
Akola	84.2	54.8	51	..	1.71	+0.20
Amraoti	85.	59.9	51	..	2.31	+1.24
Nagpur	87.1	54.7	65	..	0.88	—0.98
Chanda	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raipur	82.2	59.2	58	..	0.18	—0.96
KONKAN—						
Bombay	78.3	68.5	62	..	1.56	+0.91
Ratnagiri	84.3	63.3	74	..	0.75	—0.20
Marmugoa	81.8	70.4	77	..	3.91	+2.70
Karwar	86.1	67.6	93	..	3.12	+1.98
BOMBAY DAGGAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.0	48.6	59	..	1.82	+0.85
Ahmednagar	86.2	48.9	67	..	4.13	+2.77
Poona	84.8	49.4	51	..	2.58	+1.38
Sholapur	90.0	69.8	45	..	2.79	+1.96
Bijapur	89.8	62.2	54	..	2.49	+1.37
Belgaum	86.8	58.5	59	..	3.57	+0.93
Aurangabad	88.8	58.5	54	..	3.16	+1.87
Nizamabad(Indur)	92.0	57.8	47	..	1.87	+0.92
Hyderabd	88.5	63.9	49	..	3.91	+2.68
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.6	73.2	71	..	9.21	+3.79
Calicut	87.6	74.7	86	..	19.42	+13.05
Cochin	90.8	75.2	77	..	19.60	+10.33
Colombo	88.6	68.9	94	..	20.38	—2.05
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.6	69.8	87	..	11.78	+5.38
Bellary	94.3	71.7	46	..	6.31	+4.08
Cuddapah	94.2	73.3	70	..	9.68	+4.86
Madras	85.6	71.3	79	..	16.94	+6.43
Bangalore	86.0	61.8	82	..	7.02	+3.62
Colmbatore	90.6	69.0	81	..	3.51	+1.21
Trichinopoly	90.2	69.7	80	..	21.99	+13.20
Nezapatam	86.1	73.3	73	..	23.46	+23.11
						68.78

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 14th February, 1920 was 30.35 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 133 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it com-

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Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
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Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
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Thionone Isabellina
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2B Conc
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Anthracene zine BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder;
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
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Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
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Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
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Print Yellow G Paste

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Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Acid Yellow G
Acoid Cardinal B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B
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Ponceau 2R, 2B Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5B

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Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 3G
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Hours of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.958 inches.
Temperature of Air	73.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66.3 "
Dew Point	62.5 "
Relative humidity in %	0.628 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82.9 "
Minimum do. do.	65.5 "
Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE, ENE WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement	143 Miles.
Fall of Rain	— Inches.
Total fall during month	— "
Do. do. year	— "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of th	— "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time	HIGH WATER Depth on Still	LOW WATER Day of Week	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time	LOW WATER Depth on Still
	Feb	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	14	m 6 2	23 7	14	m 1 16	22 4
		9 0a	24 9		1 2a	19 1
Sun.	15	m 7 30	23 8	15	m 2 33	21 9
		9 38a	25 8		2 5a	18 6
Mon	16	m 8 48	24 3	16	m 3 24	20 9
		10 10a	26 7		3 59a	17 10
Tues	17	m 9 40	25 1	17	m 4 4	19 10
		10 39a	26 5		4 44a	17 1
Wed	18	m 10 22	26 0	18	m 4 38	18 0
		11 6a	26 2		4 22a	16 18
Thu	19	m 11 0	26 10	19	m 5 9	17 11
		11 34a	26 8		4 59a	15 11
Fri.	20	m 11 37	27 1	20	m 5 39	17 2
					5 34a	15 8

Feb.	14 (Saturday)	7h. 9m.	"	6h. 38m.
"	15 (Sunday)	7h. 8m.	"	6 39m.
"	16 (Monday)	7h. 7m.	"	6h. 39m.
"	17 (Tuesday)	7h. 7m	"	6h. 40m.
"	18 (Wednes) Sunrise	7h. 6m.	Sunset	6h. 40m.
"	19 (Thursday	7h. 6m.	"	6h. 10m
"	20 (Friday)	7h. 5m.	"	6h. 41m.

Phase of the Moon:—

Full Moon	14d.	2h.	12.4-9m a. m.
Last Quarter	12d.	2h.	19.2 6m. a. m.
New Moon	10d.	5h.	4.8-0m. a. m.
First Quarter	27d.	5h	14.8-0m. a. m.

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This remarkable series edited by two such distinguished scholars as Dr. Farquhar and Dr. Griswold ought to do much to explain to the West in a rational, unprejudiced manner the religious beliefs of India. The variant forms of religous life in India are treated generally with far too many dogmatic statements about the innate superiority of Christianity by the average Missionary writer and Indian readers will deeply welcome the two impelling motives governing all contributions to this series. They are (1) an endeavour to work in the sincere and sympathetic spirit of science and (2) an attempt to set each form of Indian religion by the side of Christianity in such a way that the relationship may stand out clear.

Dr. Cave in his essay which compares the Hindu doctrine of redemption with the Christian, one, asserts at the outset that it is an attempt to relate to the Christian Gospel the living forces of Hinduism. In the first part of his essay he tries to illustrate what he calls the three great doctrines of Hinduism—Karma Bhakti and Redemption. The second part is an endeavour to relate Christianity to these Hindu doctrines. He is quite conscious, that it is not easy in this modern world for any one religion to claim finality for itself. Nowhere is such a claim more resented that in India. As he says, the culture of the East and the West has here mingled as nowhere else and the problems of religion are being discussed with an interest, not academic, but vital. Christianity has to face the most incisive criticism in its contact with Indian thought and is driven to answer the hardest questions. Dr. Cave appears to be certain that the Christian doctrine of forgiveness of sin, if properly explained in India, will secure more adhesion than the Hindu idea of redemption. It is the main purpose of this essay to show that Christianity is a religion of deliverance and as such meets the aspiration of Hinduism—a religion which redeems from the world and yet enables us to find in the world a sphere for moral activity and progress. Dr. Cave's study of the Upanishads leads him to think that they ennunciate three cardinal facts: (1) that this world and this world's life are unreal, (2) that God and the soul are alike unknowable, and (3) that redemption as the intuitive realization of what already is, effects no change in a man's life, and so in most cases, can give neither peace nor power without the added means of asceticism or ecstacy. Redemption is thus simply the intuitive perception of what already is and eternally has been. According to Shankara's doctrine which came later, the soul's troubled round of birth and death can have no end save for redemption. Yet in reality it is only an illusion, because when true knowledge comes the soul knows itself one with Brahman and is redeemed. The author devotes an illuminiating chapter to the Bhagwatgita pointing out how God in the Gita is a spiritual being and his worship can best be done by selfless activity which will lead to redemption. Then he considers the doctrine of Karma which is significant in its recognition of the principle of retribution.

Christianity, says the author, declines to equate sin and suffering, or to explain in every case a man's misfortune by his misdeeds. Punishment and sin are not mathematically adjusted. The Christian conception of punishment is not thus juridical. The doctrine of Karma gives no sufficient room for an active Ruler of the world. The Christian doctrine instead proclaims a living God, giving out as his first message the forgiveness of sins. He thinks of retribution not from the juridical so much as from the moral stand-point. The karmic doctrine, according to the author carries individualism too far. Christianity, like Hinduism, is a religion of redemption but of a redemption adequate to our world task. The author quotes a writer in the "Indian Social Reformer," who, reviewing Dr. Farquhar's Primer of Hinduism remarked "Hinduism has instilled into the minds even of its most ignorant followers an unshakeable faith in the supremacy of the spiritual over the temporal, an achievement which is as yet an aspiration with Christianity." Dr. Cave points out that the Christian message does not, however, bid us flee the world. If it did, Christianity would have nothing new to give to India. The Hindu doctrine of redemption is onesided and so inadequate. He considers that by its breach between the seen and the unseen the Hindu doctrine has emptied life of its meaning. We suppose, however, the Hindu by no means thinks so and we will have to leave it at that.

INDIAN ART.

"Some notes on Indian artistic autonomy" by Abanindranth Tagore; printed and published by Abinash Chandra Sarkar, at the Brahmo Mission Press, 211, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

These notes by the leader of the Bengal School of Painting are interesting and characteristic. Not more than twenty years ago, Indians knew nothing of the art-ideals of their own ancestors and so, they took for granted as absolute truth, whatever the Europeans told them. The art of Greece and Rome, of the Renaissance and Modern Europe was held up before our eyes as the only and high art. But since then, things have been changing. Japan appeared before the world, not only as a nation of great warriors but as a nation brought up on Art. In Mr. Havell of the Calcutta School of Art, India found a treasure, an eye-opener. With the true insight of an artist, he saw that the whole Indian Art had been misunderstood and misinterpreted by Anglo-Indians even by such able men as Fergusson and Sir George Birdwood. He then began the work of interpreting it correctly, and exhorted his Indian pupils to follow the traditions of their forefathers and leave off the futile imitation of Western art. The result of his teachings has been the birth of the Bengali Schools of Art, which is doing admirable work of a particular class.

Judging by the Silpa Shastras, the Ancient Hindus had developed a high form of artistic culture and ideals. We are accustomed, to think that the Hindu artists of old were too much tied down by conventions to be absolutely themselves. This is a mistaken notion, for Shukracharya, the great teacher says: "These laws that I lay down, these fine analyses of what an image should be, are for those, images that are made to order for people who would worship them." In any images that are not meant for worship, the artist is asked to express his own individuality, his whims and fancies even freely.

The Ancient Indians left nothing to mere chance. They defined with the greatest minuteness how many classes of images there should be,—what the length of each limb in the body of a man, woman, or a god should be. A human male should be eight heads or *talas* in heigt; a woman seven *talas*; whilst a god might be ten or even twelve *talas*. The Greeks of the classical Age, having only one ideal, had only one kind of image, but the Hindus at once more human and more divine than they, recognized five classes of images—human, terrible, demoniac infantile, and juvenile.

The similies from nature to which the different parts of the human body are compared in this book, are very ingenious, but not convincing. They are not often to be found in our ancient writers, but are the product of Mr. Tagore's fancy. They are sometimes inappropriate from the artistic point of view, though they are quite charming from the poetic point of view. Some of them are almost extravagant and farfetched, as for example his comparison of the neck to a couch, or the lips to the *bimba* fruit.

In spite of the author's fancy running riot at times, the book is a valuable contribution to our art-literature. In conclusion, it may be added, that when the next edition of the book is brought out, the numerous typographical errors which have crept in, should be corrected.

V. B. M.

*Redemption Hindu and Christian by Sydney Cave, D.D. The religious quest of India Series. Humphrey Milford—Oxford University Press.

A ROMANACE OF INDIAN INDUSTRY.

"IRON AND STEEL IN INDIA." By Lovat Fraser. "The Times" Press, 1919.

The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur have acquired a world-wide fame in the brief space of less than eleven years, for it was only on December 2, 1911, that the first iron piece was produced there. The services the works have rendered to the country in those few years have exceeded all expectations. Nothing could have proved the immense utility of such industry in India better than the late War. When India was cut off from supplies from the East and the West, only the service of the Tata Works in the continuous supply of rails enabled the Government to mobilise the resources of the country, and to provide for new strategic lines in Mesopotamia, Egypt, Palestine and East Africa. Hence these Works which offer the first example of fine Indian Industry have risen to a national and Imperial importance; and their establishment means the opening of a new era in Indian history.

The coming into life of a great industry presents a story far more strange and romantid than anything we read in novels. This is the story told by Mr. Lovat Fraser. About eleven years ago the village of Sakchi was situated in the midst of an impenetrable jungle. To-day on the same ground there is a flourishing town with a population of about 50,000 of the most cosmopolitan kind with an annual produce of iron and steel amounting to a crore of rupees! The establishment of this huge iron and steel industry was entirely the work of Mr. Jamshedji Tata whose patience and perseverance succeeded where many others had failed before. Happening to read about the presence of high-grade iron ore in Central India, he conceived the bold plan of utilising on the largest scale possible the iron deposits of the country. But the difficulties were so great that twenty years elapsed before this idea could be materialised. Up to 1899 the Government regulations on mining were such as to render all business in that direction next to impossible. One by one the initial difficulties were removed, and prospecting work began in 1902. After many exciting experiences, which make up a prose epic, of prospecting, the iron hills of Dhalli and Rajhara were discovered. These, however, had to be set aside later in favour of the still richer treasures, iron in material but golden in value, that were discovered not far from Sakchi where the foundations of the plant were laid in 1909. The manner in which the capital for the industry was raised gives an instructive lesson. The promoters at first tried to raise money in England but no money was forthcoming there. After wasting weary months in London they for the first time thought of appealing to Indians. Within three weeks over a million and a half pounds sterling were subscribed in Bombay.

The book gives all the information one should like to have about this first and greatest industry of India. A technical description of the works is also given, while in the appendices we learn about the floatation and finance, the operation, progress, the extensions and subsidiaries and the welfare and municipal work at Jamshedpur. The book acquires an added interest from the side-lights it throws on the personality of the late Mr. J. Tata. One can only hope that the publication of his whole biography by the same author will be expedited, for the present work is only a single chapter from that life, though a great chapter from a great life.

THE "INDIAN HUMAMTRARIAN."

The January number of this Review affords as usual interesting and instructive reading. There are two powerful articles on Vegetarianism, one by Swami Vedachalam, and the other by Ernest Bell-While. The former makes out that Vegetarian diet is the most suitable for man, the latter shows it is even economical. What cruelties are perpetrated on animals during their training for performances are ruthlessly exposed in another article.

THE "TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE."

An interesting monthly review, which has been forwarded to us, is the "Trade and Industrial Gazettee," issued by the "Colonial Trade Bureau" from Madras. As the title indicates, it will tackle subjects of commerce and industry. One of the articles describes the German system of finance and another reviews Japan's recent progress. It is a good issue, but some improvement in the get up may be suggested.

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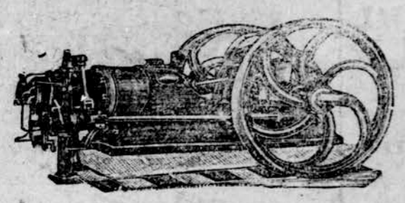

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